The New-York Times.

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THE CANAL CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING AT ROCHESTER.

Letters from Samuel B. Ruggles and Ex-Governor Hunt.

Speeches of A. M. Clapp, James L. Barton, Gen. Adams, Ex-Senator Babcock and Others.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ACTION.

Conclusion of Thursday's Proceedings.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 1—P. M.

At the morning session of the Canal Convention, to-day, the following Committee on Business and Resolutions was appointed:

Ansel Bascomb, of Seneca; S. P. Hunt, of Erie; Thomas J. Flagler, of Niagara; W. T. Holmes, of Monroe; L. B. Crocker, of Oswego; R. C. Palmer, of Oneida; M. O'Rielley, of New-York; Thomas Kempshall, of Rochester.

Mr. HENRY O'RIELLEY suggested, before the withdrawal of the Committee, that the members of the Convention exchange views in order that the Committee might not only be instructed in the sentiments of the Convention, but also be awakened to a spirited discharge of their duties. He called on Mr. BASCOMB to address the Convention. Mr. BASCOMB declined, and, after some sparring, Mr. HENRY O'RIELLEY was himself called upon for a speech. He referred to the fact that it was twenty-five years since he and others met in this city to urge the speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal. Then men from all sections of the State met in this Hall to advocate that policy and adopt means for its successful prosecution. It was a lesson not to be neglected by Canal men, that the work, which should have been done in one-fourth of that time, was now, after twenty-five years, still unfinished. He could say on the part of the Committee from New York, that, although the number in attendance was small, it was felt that the crisis in the affairs of the Canal was an important one. He believed that the Press was now awakening to a sense of the importance of doing justice to the Canals, and he cited in proof the readiness with which the address, published a day or two since by the Committee in New-York, was given insertion in the daily papers. He would read that address as the best remarks he could make to the Convention. After reading the document, which has appeared in the New-York papers, he stated that the names of the delegates appointed to attend this meeting had all been used authoritatively, and, if not present in person, all were here in spirit.

Mr. ANSEL BASCOMB being called upon, expressed some surprise that a discussion should have arisen when there was no question before the Convention. But he remembered that all the proceedings of this Convention were irregular. The Convention itself was irregular. Regular Conventions would meet next week, and the week following, in Syracuse, but he would rather trust the interests of the canals in the hands of this irregular body than in the hands of the regular ones. This Convention was not only irregular but rebellious—a rebellion if not against the *de jure*, at least against the *de facto* Government of the State—against the power which now makes the Government and the Governors too in New-York. The present Executive owes its large majority alone to this power. It was the knowledge that he was a Railroad Governor that rolled up his seventy or eighty thousand votes over the vote of the previous year. He would ask who it was that would go to Syracuse next week and dictate the nominees of a regular Convention for Canal officers?

A VOICE—We don't KNOW.

Mr. BASCOMB—Why, JOHN WILKINSON, of Onondaga, and Mr. UPHAM, of Genesee, would be there deserting their business, to attend to these nominations. A great business concern established by the people themselves had grown to be a power that ruled the State and was *de facto* the Government. The Legislature were under its control. To be sure our Representatives in Albany could act independently in matters of the Common Schools, the Militia, and the like; but when the question comes up before them, how shall they legislate to relieve the people of their burdens and protect the public works of the State, they have to walk up to the officers of this power to know how they shall vote. In all this he was in favor of rebellion. He proceeded to advocate systematic agitation of the questions relating to the Canal interests and a united movement in favor of Canal men for the Legislature of the State.

Mr. A. M. CLAPP, of Buffalo, next addressed the Convention. He beheld before him several banners which might furnish topics for stated preaching, from now until the day of election. One was. "Why do not the leading journals of the State speak for the people?" The answer is, "Railroad free passes and patronage prevent." He should hurl back this insinuation against the Press of the State did he not feel that in many instances there was some ground for the charge; but he deemed the greatest evil the bestowal of these free passes upon the legislators. That was calculated to reach and corrupt the heart of legislation. He deemed it time for the Canal men to exert themselves in earnest, when a voice comes from Oswego telling us that the Canals are now nothing but a burden upon the people of the State, and should no longer be continued in existence. He then alluded to the gradual progress of the Railroad influence in the State, and denounced that influence as ruinous to the best interests of the State. He advocated a more equal distribution of the burdens of the State. The Railroads could NOW carry freight without paying tolls, and thus favored, could compete with the Canals and in fact afford to carry freight at a less cost than the Canals could. It became important, then, to protect the Canals. The main question was, how could this Convention best extend protection to the Erie and all the lateral Canals of the State. He trusted before the Convention adjourned it would adopt some measure tending to accomplish this end.

Mr. CROCKER, of Oswego, desired to deny that the voice which declared the Canals had seen their day, came from Oswego. Mr. BROCKWAY, a late member of the Assembly, resides on the extreme verge of Oswego County, and not in Oswego. Every interest in that city was identified with the best interest of the Canals, and Oswego would unite with Buffalo and New York in defence of a common interest. As to the mode of carrying out that object, there would probably be some differences in this Convention. He knew that New-York City policy was opposed to the policy of the rest of the State. Their policy was to keep freight down to the lowest possible minimum. This is not the policy of Oswego or of Buffalo, but he hoped such an adjustment would be made between the interests of the Railroad and the Canal as would leave each to do its legitimate business in its own proper way, and yet yield a revenue to the State. He held that the railroads were necessary to the commerce of the State; indeed, if the question were put to the people of the State they would find it easier to do without the Canals than do without the Railroads. While he could not indorse the views of Mr. BROCKWAY, of Pulaski, he yet could not go with those who are in favor of the tolling the railroads.

Mr. J. MYERS, of New-York, said that for the purpose of testing the sense of the Convention, he would move that the Committee be instructed to bring in a resolution in favor of the repeal of the law of 1851 removing the tolls on Railroads.

Mr. HOVEY, of Syracuse, thought it undesirable to instruct the Committee. He believed that the Committee would introduce such a resolution, but if they did not, he would go with the gentleman from New-York in favor of supplying the omission. He deprecated these violent demonstrations of any interests of the State. This Convention should not make war upon any interest. If this Convention act with moderation and discretion it will accomplish good. If not, it will be a libel to charge, as urged against last year's Convention, that it was a meeting of Canal forwarders and enemies of the Railroads. He believed that the proper place for this body to make itself felt was at the ballot-box. Last year the object of the Convention was to influence legislation, but this year it is to exercise an influence on the nominating conventions. If we act wisely its power will be felt at the ballot box, but if unwisely, it can result only in evil.

Mr. MYERS then withdrew his resolution for the present, expressing the belief that what the people willed could be accomplished.

The Convention here adjourned till 2½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ P. M. A letter was read from Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, expressing his decided disapprobation of the sale of the Canals, for the following reasons:

First—The Canals, excepting a trifling amount of work yet to be done, are now in full and successful operation, diffusing to an extent hitherto unequalled the benefits of cheap and safe transportation.

Second—They have thus far cost the tax-payers comparatively nothing compared with their benefits, and if wisely and honestly managed, may be permanently retained and enjoyed without imposing any material burden.

Third—Their preservation by the State is essentially necessary to the security of its commerce, as a safeguard from the exactions of railroad companies, necessarily controlled by individuals.

Fourth—The State, as owner of the Canals, can always afford to keep the price of transit and the consequent burden on commerce at a rate far below the charges necessary to satisfy a private company.

Fifth—The Canals now furnish constant and honorable employment to many thousands of independent citizens who do not desire to be reduced to the condition of hired servants or mere machines of a soulless Corporation.

Sixth—The main trunk lines connecting the Ocean with the Lakes are of transcendent and ever-enduring importance to the State in its highest Continental relations, enabling it for all future time to regulate and control its vast and all but illimitable commerce with the States of the interior.

Seventh—The exclusive ownership and management by a private Corporation of a system of public works so extensively penetrating and pervading nearly every district of the State, would most unwisely and unjustly concentrate in the hands of a favored combination, a political power wholly at war with our Republican institutions and habits, dangerous to our political virtue, and utterly degrading to our public character.

Mr. RUGGLES, in his letter, proceeded to show that the Old Canal of the Duke of Bridgewater, in England, and the Canals of the Imperial Government of France, do now successfully compete with the Railroads, and argues from the natural increase of tonnage, that the Canals of New York, once their enlargement is completed, can not only compete with the Railroads, but be valuable paying property to the State.

Mr. RUGGLES also forwarded a letter written to him by W. S. BOUCK in 1850, warmly advocating the enlargement of the Canal as a work which will endure for generations yet unborn, increasing in usefulness as time advances.

The letters were ordered to be printed with the proceedings.

Gen. ADAMS, of Wayne, then addressed the Convention, reviewing the history of the Canal, and arguing that the present depressed condition of the Canal Revenues was attributable to the undue competition of the Railroads, which had gradually obtained privilege after privilege, until, instead of being used for passenger traffic, as first designed, they now were allowed to carry free the freight on which canal boats were compelled to pay tolls. He declared the practice of railroads in carrying freight for less than they could afford, in order to run down the revenues of the Canal, was no boon to the railroad owners, for it destroyed that property as well as the property of the State. The object of the roads was fully understood. It had been given out in properly authorized quarters. It was to compel the State to sell the canals, so that the railroads might own them. This, he believed, the people of the State would not submit to. They would never allow the rates of freights and all the means of transportation to be in the hands of a great monopoly. Should such a time ever come—and the subsidized Press was now predicting it—the people would rise against it, and the locomotives would become like chaff, and the rails like straws, before their indignation. He reminded the Convention that, a short time since, Members of the Legislature were ashamed to have it known that they accepted passes, for themselves and families, from railroad corporations, but now they made it a matter of public talk. They were no longer like the village girl, led astray from the paths of virtue, but like the brazon harlot at the street corners. He had heard this Convention intended to make inquiries of the candidates of the political conventions as to their views upon the Canal policy of the State, and then to guide their future action by the answers they received. He had no faith in such a policy, for men would promise everything and fulfil nothing. He suggested that the plan was in disregard of the political parties to set up the banner and call upon the people to come out and protect their property and restore the Canal to its former proprietor. The people are with the Convention. They are not in love with this power that stands behind the Legislature controling and shaping it at its will. He would have the Convention send forth an exhortation to the people in every Assembly and State District to run a pure Canal ticket that will set legislation right on the subject. If men are intelligent enough to act honestly in this they will make good legislators on other subjects. He was a political man himself—an Anti Slavery man, and would not yield his principles—but he regarded this matter as of an importance overshadowing all questions. He urged action on the Convention, for he assured them the party machinery of the political organizations was in the hands of the railroads, and it was as impossible to reach them as it was to pull down the pillars of heaven. [Applause.]

Mr. S. B. HUNT, of one, from the Committee on Resolutions, then read the following series, which he said had been unanimously adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm and indorse the series of resolutions adopted by the Canal Convension of last year.

Resolved, That the systematic depreciation of the ultimate value of the Canals, the embarrassments thrown in the way of their practical operation, and the recent public expressions of a foregone purpose to that end, render it evident that a scheme is already matured to take them out of the field of competition, by transferring them to the control of a corporate monopoly, before which the interests of the people will be defenceless.

Mr. ANSEL BASCOM urged at length the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. GEO. R. BABCOCK being called upon, said that he regarded this meeting as one of great importance. He knew that it was common to appeal to the people on the eve of an election, but now he urged them to action, for he really believed the property if not the liberty of the people of the State depended upon it. This State was now in the hands and at the mercy of a corporation, which possessed power only in the State, but such power as never before was wielded by any private company. The great work of the State, the Canal, was now brought to the auctioneer's block by the efforts of this Corporation. He believed there were fifty men on this floor, who could take the management of the Canals in their hands and in a few years pay off the entire indebtedness of the State. There was no reason then why the State should not herself make a profit out of the Canals, and she could do so, were it not for incapacity and dishonesty in officials. He argued to prove the certain growth and sure evils of all such monopolies.

In regard to tolling railroads he declared that he had been always and consistently opposed to tolling railroads. He had steadily opposed the reimposition of such tolls up to a recent period, and now he would say, that if measures, desirable for the reform in the management of the Canals, could be secured, he would still say, Do not toll the railroads. But if the Railroads step in and interfere in all measures relating to the Canals, then he would go for carrying the war into Africa. He was not an enemy to railroads, and die not object to any man, not a public officer, taking passes on roads, but he did disapprove of Legislators and especially of Canal Commissioners accepting passes. Yet he did not believe there had been a Canal Commissioner or Engineer for years who had not accepted railroad passes.

A VOICE—"Yes, one—HENRY FITZHUGH, of Oswego." [Applause.]

Mr. BABCOCK was pleased to hear it. He had always known Mr. FITZHUGH to be an honorable man. He regarded this matter as of far more importance to the people of New-York than the question of who shall be President in 1860, or than the present or future condition of Kansas. Mr. R. concluded by criticising the conduct of the City of New-York, which owes nearly all her prosperity to Canals, and yet generally favored the sale of those works. Above all, he urged the earnest advocacy of Canal improvements. At the present moment a prominent citizen stood prepared to give bonds of $1,000,000 to enlarge all the canal locks thirty feet in one year, at an expense of $500,000, by means of the iron sliding gate, a work that the State Engineer had estimated at $1,250,000. These were practical propositions, which should be pressed forward by all the canal men.

Judge WARNER, of Monroe, in response to a call, set forth in a strong light the present embarrassed condition of the State finances. A debt of $30,000,000 was now fastened upon the people of the State. It was a mortgage not on the Canals alone, but upon every man's property in the State. The Canals must be sold to pay part of this, and the balance made up out of the property of the State, or some other means must be used to meet the interest and gradually liquidate the debt. There was but one other alternative, and New York would never repudiate. He doubted whether the Erie Canal could defy competition by railroad if the enlargement was completed. He thought in justice to the State and to the people, the power of the railroads should be restricted, and they should be prevented from competing with the Canals. He approved the policy of appealing to the people, although he did not believe it practical to run a Canal ticket independent of political parties. He preferred to adopt a resolution to appeal to the Legislature to restrict the power of the railroad corporations of the State.

Mr. J. MYERS, of New-York, refuted the statement that the Canal when completed could not compete with the railroads. If the Canal was enlarged he would not desire tolls on the railroad.

Here the Convention adjourned till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. JAMES L. BARTON, of Buffalo, addressed the Convention, principally attacking the Central Railroad and its way of doing business. The reports of that road were never understandable, and the two portions of the report, that which is sworn to and that which is not, never agreed with each other. He believed that the road had never paid four per cent. per annum since its construction to the present time, and it had sunk a half a million of dollars in expenditures it was never authorized to make. He had spent several months in investigating these matters, and not being able to understand the reports had written to Mr. CORNING himself for information on several points. The reply he received was that the rule of the Company was, that any man, who desired information, would obtain all that could be given to him by the officers or from the books, if he would apply at the Company's offices in Albany. Of course, he could not spare the time and money to go to Albany, and so he could not get the information he wanted. He held the remedy for this to be for the Legislature to pass a law, making all the Directors personally responsible for any loss to the property of the Stockholders by mismanagement. In proof of the desperate means employed by the Railroad lobby in Albany to protect the Central Corporation, he would say that an investigation was instituted last Winter into the alleged corruption in the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, and a resolution was passed not to suffer the Sergeant-at-Arms to subpœna any person outside the limits of the City of Albany, so that the men who were implicated went and resided in Greenbush until the investigation was over, and laughed at the Committee. He proceeded to lay down a plan of action for the Legislature to pursue, and continued his remarks upon the management of the Central road, until Mr. O'RIELLY called attention to the lateness of the hour, and Mr. BARTON gave way.

Mr. S. B. HUNT, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported further resolutions recommending organizations in all the Senate and Assembly districts, and instructing the Central Committee at an early day to give notice for a State Convention in each judicial district of the State, one of which shall be held at Utica on the 28th day of September instant, and that said Committee appoint a Committee of Finance.

Mr. BLOSS, of Rochester, opposed the adoption of the resolution respecting candidates, quoted WEBSTER to prove the unity of truth, and the impossibility of riding two horses at one time. His remarks enlivened the tone of the Convention.

The resolutions were then all adopted.

The meeting to be held at Utica on the 28th is for the purpose of considering the propriety of nominating or selecting State candidates.

Mr. ANSEL BASCOM read an address which argues in favor of tolling the railroads. At the close, he again addressed the Convention at some length against the sale of the canals.

The address was then adopted.

Mr. CARLOS COBB, of Buffalo, spoke at length, shewing the injustice to this State of the discriminating rates of freight adopted by the Central and Erie Roads, and the manner in which it operates against the interests of the whole community in the State from which these roads receive their charters. He also gave a history of the progress of a private bill before a legislative committee, showing the means by which delays were brought about so as to defeat the bill. It was defeated before the Railroad Committee, but a Special Committee was afterwards formed, and if money could have procured an adverse report from them, it would have been used. To the honor of three members of that committee he would say that they made an able report in favor of the bill. Those members were SAMUEL A. LOW, H. A. LYON and L. RANNEY.

Mr. A. M. CLAPP, of Buffalo, then offered a resolution declaring that it was the bounden duty of the people of the State, at the next election, to sanction, by their vote, the loan of two and a half million dollars, as that loan does not create a debt, but goes to the liquidation of one already incurred.

After remarks from Mr. BASCOM, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. BASCOM then read two pages of manuscript, which he proposed to add to the address, reflecting upon that portion of the press supposed to be under the influence of railroads.

Mr. HOVEY opposed warmly the proposed conclusion, as he considered it ill-timed and unwise. He thought a recommendation of the address was, that it was without anything of the spread eagle order. He hored it would remain so.

Mr. BASCOM desired all to be harmony here, so he withdrew the proposed addition.

Judge WARNER offered a resolution that no railroad should be allowed to compete with the carrying trade of the canals, and that the Legislature should pass acts to prevent such competition. A debate sprang up, and much opposition being made to the resolution, as it would be certain to meet with the condemnation of the City of New-York, the resolution was then withdrawn.

A letter then was read from ex-Gov. HUNT, regretting his inability to attend the Convention, but expressing warm sympathy in the movement, and earnest opposition to the sale of the canals. The Convention then, with cheers, adjourned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OSBURN HOUSE,
ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

"The friends of the canal system of the State of New-York" are in session here to-day. The gathering is a respectable one in point of numbers, position and ability. But, as I see the regular Reporter of the Associated Press busily engaged in taking notes, which you will receive by telegraph, as well as two New-York professional phonographists, who will make a full report of the sayings and doings of the Convention, I will, at this stage of the proceedings, simply make a few remarks on what seems to be the sentiment, temper and purpose of a majority of the delegates present. Of these matters, I can judge the more correctly from having been present at the preliminary and informal meetings last night, as well as at the regular session of to-day.

It may be safely answered that it is the unanimous sentiment of this Convention (and a glance at the names of the delegates will sufficiently indicate that its opinion on this matter is entitled to great weight) that the Erie Canal is now as important to the people of the State and to the *State Treasury* as ever, and that it is capable of conferring as great benefits upon both country and *city*. But it is also believed that notwithstanding its paramount importance to the people in their individual capacity, as well as in their relation to the State as tax-payers, it is in great danger of being turned from its original beneficent purposes into a means of oppression pecuniarily, and of corruption politically. That is to say: "the friends of the canal system," here assembled, believe that the few men who *control* the great railroads of the State have for some years past carried on, and are now carrying on a war against the canals for the purpose of rendering them unpopular with the people, and of speedily bringing about their sale, when they (the railroad dictators,) will become the purchasers, and thus *control all our travel and transportation*, and become—what possibly they have dreamed of becoming—the commercial and political rulers of the Empire State; for what organization or combination could withstand the potent influence (ask the friends of the canals) of a monopoly such as this would be, that could from its dusty office in Albany, spread its tentacles to every city, town, and village in the State, and in every place *feel its own agents*, and encourage them with words of promise, or awe them with the threatenings of power? The friends of the canals charge that the railroad directors have, for the purposes above indicated, carried on a competition ruinous to *themselves* as well as the canals; injuring the people, and beggaring the Treasury of the State. Ruinous to the roads and the canals because, during the season of navigation they carry freights at *less than cost*; injurious to the people, because they carry produce and manufactured goods as cheaply from Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland and other Western towns, as they do from Buffalo, Rochester, or Syracuse, thus making the cheap lands of the West as valuable for farming purposes as the fields of New-York, and the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois more desirable for all manufacturing purposes, than the Empire State can be while this insane policy shall continue—the practical result of which is to drive away manufacturing industry, and reduce the value of land to the Western standard; beggaring the Treasury of the State, because, while it prevents the receipt of tolls, it diminishes the capacity of the citizen to respond to the calls of the tax-gatherer.

The "friends of the canal system" further believe that the railroad dictators have used the abundant money at their command to corrupt legislators if not whole Legislatures, and they even insinuate that in extreme cases they let their gold lie around loose in sight of some editors, in which latter cases it is believed to have been indignantly let alone. But enough at present on this head.

The temper of this Convention, if I do not greatly err, is such that it will not be wise for any political party to trifle with the canal question. Every man here, and they are from all parties, seems determined so far as he is concerned, and so far as his influence goes, to make this the test question at the approaching election.

The resolutions which will probably be adopted this afternoon, will inform you in what manner the Convention expects to accomplish its purposes. I do not think it will recommend any measure of doubtful expediency, such as the re-imposition of tolls on railroad freight. But it *will* recommend such legislation as will prevent the railroad from discriminating *against* the productions of the State of New-York. It will also probably recommend the adoption of the "corrugated iron gates" for the locks throughout the length of the canal, already recommended by the present State Engineer as one of the speediest means for the enlargement of the canal. These lock gates (which have been in operation at lock No. 2, near Albany, during two seasons,) allow the entrance of boats of twenty-five feet greater length than can pass through any other contrivance for the same purpose, without requiring any enlargement of the locks themselves, thus increasing the capacity of the canal at least one-fifth. They are much cheaper than the ordinary gates, and can be managed with far greater ease and rapidity. At least, so say "the friends of the canal system." This matter, in regard to the locks, was strongly urged by Mr. BABCOCK, formerly State senator from Erie, in a powerful speech, in which he reviewed the whole canal system.

There were several eloquent and effective speeches made during the day, the speakers in all cases having the good sense to confine their remarks to the matter in hand. Kansas was not mentioned, and Italy, the Kansas of Europe, served the purpose of oratorical display only once. An important letter from Hon S. B. RUGGLES was read and warmly applauded, a copy is annexed.

The Convention was addressed by Ansel Bascom, of Seneca County; Mr. Babcock, of Erie; Mr. Crocker, of Oswego; A. M. Clapp, Editor *Express*, Buffalo; the venerable Gen. W. H. Adams, of Wayne County; Henry O'Reilly, New-York City; Mr. Hovey, of Syracuse; W. G. Warner, of Rochester; and several others whose names I do not at this moment remember. Two or three gentlemen paid their respects, rather contemptuously it must be admitted, to Mr. BROCKWAY, present member of Assembly from Oswego County, (he lives, however, a long way off from the canal,) who, it would seem, has been feeling the pulse of the canal, or rather holding a sort of *ante mortem* "Crowner's quest" upon the whole canal system, and has made up his verdict, which he has aired in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, from whence it is copied into all the anti-canal prints. BROCKWAY'S verdict, unlike Joe Bunsby's opinion, ten is to only one point—to wit: The canals must die; they are too old to live; they are too slow to live; the railroads won't let them live, therefore the event is inevitable—they must die. If Mr. B. had been a listener in the Rochester City Hall to day he would have been entirely safe, but he would have experienced the proverbial fate of listeners.

The Convention will meet again this evening, and will probably continue its sessions over to-morrow. You will be kept advised of its proceedings by

A LOOKER ON FROM NEW-YORK.

P. S.—I have just obtained, and inclose to you, a copy of a letter from Gov. HUNT to the New-York City Committee, which has not yet been read in the Convention. It is as follows:

LETTER FROM GOV. HUNT.

LOCKPORT, Aug. 31, 1859.

To Henry O'Reilly, M. M. Caleb, Hugh Allen, F. S. Lathrop and James H. Mallory, Esqs., Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I regret sincerely that a previous engagement puts it out of my power to attend the Canal Convention to-morrow, in accordance with your request. But for this impediment, I would gladly come and unite with you in your deliberations, and raise my voice once more in vindication of the Erie Canal and its transcendant importance to the prosperity of the State.

There seems to be a growing disposition of late to disparage the canal, depreciate its value, and obscure the fact that it is, and forever must be, the main channel of trade between the lakes and the seaboard.

But the truth should be proclaimed that the canal, even in the present unfavorable season, conveys a larger tonnage than all the railroads together.

It is said that there are men amongst us who seriously advocate the sale of the Erie Canal to the highest bidder. If such a scheme is entertained in any quarter, it is best that the monster should be stifled in its cradle. I hope the Convention will denounce it, in the most emphatic manner, as a measure which would dishonor the State, and make New-York an object of perpetual derision and reproach.

Fortunately, the Constitution, as if discerning from afar the mercenary spirit of an age which might desire to sell everything sacred, has enjoined that the canals shall not be sold; "*but they shall remain the property of the State, and under its management forever.*"

This constitutional barrier is to be maintained with watchful vigilance.

At least two Legislatures must be bought and sold, and a majority of the people prepared for vassalage, before the commercial supremacy and sovereign power of the State can be struck off under the hammer to an unruly and irresponsible oligarchy. If so detestable a bargain shall ever be consummated, New-York will cease to be a free State, and her people will have shown themselves fit for a degrading servitude.

Unless I am utterly deceived in my estimate of the self-respect and patriotic spirit of our citizens, they will preserve their own independence, and cherish the rights and honor of the Commonwealth.

I admit that the burden of taxation is becoming serious. But there is an easy remedy. We must return to the original policy upon which the enlargement was predicated. The trade and tonnage from the lakes to the Atlantic markets, already so enormous, must be made to yield the comparatively trifling tribute which is needed to pay the interest on the canal debt. In other words, the heavy freights on the railroad, as well as on the canal, must be subjected to a moderate toll until the canal debt is discharged. Otherwise, it must be provided for by unequal and unjust taxation. The issue is distinctly presented, and the people are to decide it for themselves.

The enlargement of the canal is virtually accomplished. Only a small remnant of work remains to be done, in order to give seven feet depth of water. Let this be secured, and the canal will at once defy competition. It will vindicate the wisdom of its advocates, and establish the commercial prosperity of the State on an impregnable basis.

If the people are wise they will place representatives in the Legislature and the Canal Board who can be relied on to sustain judicious measures for a prompt and vigorous completion of the remaining work, and to adopt a financial policy which shall restore the trade and revenue of the canals, and thus relieve the tax payers of the State, by placing the burden of the canal debt where it justly belongs.

I remain, with great respect, yours, truly,
(Signed) WASHINGTON HUNT.

LETTER FROM THE HON. S. B. RUGGLES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to meet you at Rochester on the 1st September, in the Mass Convention called to consider the measures necessary to replenish the canal revenues of the State and to protect its commerce from unjust discrimination, has duly reached me; coupled with the request that if unable personally to attend, I should furnish such statements of fact as might be of use to the Convention. The brief period intervening before the meeting, allows me only time to comply very hastily and imperfectly with your request.

The canal questions now pending in the State are brought within comparatively narrow limits. The inquiry is no longer how the canals shall be finished, for they are now virtually completed—but whether after expending the labor of more that forty years, and taxing the efforts of two whole generations to bring them to perfection, they shall now be abandoned or sold for a nominal price to a private company. As one of the citizen tax-payers of the State, claiming an interest not only in its commercial and fiscal prosperity, but its public character and standing, I am utterly opposed to such a sacrifice, and for the following among other reasons:

1. The canals, excepting a trifling amount of work yet to be done, are now in full and successful operation, diffusing to an extent hitherto unequaled, the benefits of a cheap and safe transportation.

2. They have thus far cost the tax payers comparatively nothing, compared with their benefits; and if wisely and honestly managed, may be permanently retained and enjoyed, without imposing any material burden.

3. Their preservation to the State is essentially necessary to the security of its commerce, as a safeguard from the exactions of railroad companies, necessarily controlled by individuals.

4. The State, as owner of the canals, can always afford to keep the price of transit, and the consequent burden on commerce, at a rate far below the charges necessary to satisfy a private company.

5. The canals now furnish constant and honorable employment to many thousands of independent citizens, who do not desire or deserve to be reduced to the condition of hired servants or mere machines of a soulless corporation.

6. The main trunk lines, connecting the ocean with the lakes, are of transcendent and ever enduring importance to the State, in its highest continental relations, enabling it for all future time to regulate and control its vast and all but illimitable commerce with the States of the interior.

7. The exclusive ownership and management by a private corporation, of a system of public works so extensive, penetrating and pervading nearly every district of the State would most unwisely and unjustly concentrate in the hands of a favored combination a political power wholly at war with our Republican institutions and habits, dangerous to our political virtue, and utterly degrading to our public character.

I have not the time to elaborate any of these propositions, but must confine myself to a brief summary of facts, bearing on some of them, and drawn from public documents of unquestionable authority. It has become necessary thus to exhibit them, to expose the singular ignorance and infatuation, if nothing worse, which has recently induced several of our public journals to assert that the canals have lost their value and importance as channels of trade—that they have become "obsolete"—that they "have had their day"—and finally "have outlived their usefulness."

The fundamental error of these assailants lies in assuming that all the products of our varied industry require to be carried to market at railroad rates of speed. In one of the most elaborate of these assaults, the canals are flippantly denounced as unfit "for an age so *fast* as ours," forgetting that while persons may be "fast," the great bulk of their property may and must be "slow." Very possibly it may be vital, as it certainly is characteristic for a live American to hurry his person at race-horse speed across the Continent: but it certainly is not vital, nor in any respect necessary or expedient, thus to hurry his fuel, his timber, his building material, his food, nor any very large proportion of his merchandise or manufactures. We, therefore, meet the difficulty at the threshold, by asserting that no considerable amount of these commodities requires anything approaching to railroad speed, or any rate of movement exceeding that now attained on the canals.

The superficial observers who have undertaken to pronounce on this subject, evidently have been misled by the sound and glitter and external display of strength and speed by the railway, and have wholly overlooked or forgotten the ceaseless and silent but enormous achievements of the canals, noiselessly but unfailingly working at their side. Enslaved by their single idea, they seem to suppose that because a railway is valuable for certain purposes, a canal is valuable for none; that the two modes of transport cannot coexist, but that one must necessarily destroy or swallow up the other. The slightest acquaintance with the facts would teach them that each of these organs of commerce has its appropriate sphere; that both are equally needed by a commercial community—the one for speed, the other for economy; that they may be, and should be, harmoniously and profitably worked together—even as the wise and thrifty farmer works alike his horse and his ox, each of them kindly, but each in its proper line of labor.

We need but look at the canals and railways in this and other States to see how advantageously they may work together. In New-Jersey the Raritan canal, notwithstanding the level railroad at its side, transports not only heavy commodities, but by its steam vessels shares largely in carrying light merchandize. In Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill Canal, in spite of disastrous floods to which its river bed is subject, has been steadily gaining for the last three years on the Reading Railway at its side. The tonnage on the canal gradually increased from 1,105,000 tons in 1855, to 1,324,000 tons in 1858; while on the other hand, the tonnage of the Railway during that period steadily declined from 2,213,000 tons in 1855, to 1,542,000 tons in 1858.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal now carries annually 1,300,000 tons. Its intelligent officers declare that, notwithstanding their canal is navigable only seven months in the year, nothing could induce them to exchange it for a railroad.

The old canal of the Duke of BRIDGEWATER, "the father of the Inland Navigation of England," is at this moment successfully and triumphantly competing with the modern railways in its vicinity, for the transportation not only of coal and bulky products, but of the light fabrics of the workshops of Manchester.

Under the present Imperial Government, a splendid system of railways overspreads the surface of France; but nevertheless the transportation on its canals and "canalized" rivers is steadily increasing.

But why resort to examples beyond our borders, while our own great and unequalled canals are under our very eyes, telling their own story? The most hasty glance at their official tables will suffice to expose the rashness, the folly, the superlative absurdity, if not the wickedness, of the assertion that our canals are unfit for the age and have outlived their usefulness; and the singular presumption of the claim that rival railroads have taken or are able to take their place. To those who remember the wide-spread reknown which they won for the State throughout the civilized world, it is equally melancholy and alarming to find respectable journals, from whose well-disposed and patriotic conductors better things were expected, willing to depreciate them as "destined hereafter to occupy but a subordinate place in our State legislation."

For look, if only for a moment, at the facts. Eight years have now elapsed since the Central Railroad was permitted by law to carry freight in competition with the canal. Possessing ample pecuniary means, and directed by permanent officers of eminent energy and experience, they have spared no expense in putting their road and its machinery in perfect order. The canal, on the contrary, has been struggling through all that period with the difficulties and delays of an unfinished work, so that it never yet has enjoyed the full measure of its capacity or efficiency; and nevertheless, with all these disadvantages, the incomplete canal carried, of a total tonnage of 4,430,000 tons in 1858, no less than 3,685 000 tons, being more than *five-sixths* of the whole, while the completed railroad, enjoying all its advantages and powers, was able to carry but 765,000 tons, or less than *one-sixth*.

It is deeply to be regretted that the Railroad Company, in its efforts to rival and cripple the canal, should have reduced their charges to a point rendering it necessary for the State prematurely and unduly to reduce its rate of tolls. The reduction has greatly aggravated the loss on the 765,000 tons diverted to the Railroad, by adding to it a much larger loss on the 3,665,000 tons retained on the canal. The loss of toll on the 765,000 tons probably did not much exceed $500,000, but the loss on the 3,665,000 tons has fallen but little short of $1,500,000. But for the permission to the Railroad to carry freight the canal tolls might easily have been made to yield from three to four millions without prejudice to the commerce of the State—at the rates charged in 1836, the amount on the present tonnage would have exceeded five millions. It was a large and liberal act for the Legislature of 1851 to foster commerce by placing a rival by the side of the canal, but it has been poorly requited in the policy which has thus compelled the State to reduce the revenues of the canal to the present scanty sum of $2,110,000.

The analysis of the tonnage above exhibited indicates and defines with sufficient precision the portion which, in search of high speed, will seek the railroad, showing that proportion not to exceed one-sixth of the whole. In fact, it would hardly be possible for a much larger proportion to bear the increased expense of that mode of conveyance. The published returns of the railroad company show the movement of their 765,000 tons to be equivalent to 140,000,000 tons moved a single mile. For that movement the owners of the property moved paid to the railroad company $3,700,000, being at the rate of 2 66-100 cents per ton per mile.

On the other hand, the movement of the 3,665,000 tons on the canals, is shown by the Auditor's report to be equivalent to 564,000,000 tons moved a single mile; for which movement the owners of the property moved paid to the State in tolls $2,110,000, being less than *four mills* per ton per mile—and to the carriers owning the boats not more than six mills in addition—making the total cost not exceeding one cent per ton per mile for the 564,000,000 tons, or $5,640,000.

Now, what would have been the result to the owners of the property carried, if this whole canal movement of 540,000 000 tons for the mile had been diverted to the railway? Would or could the company have charged any less rate than that which they were themselves compelled to impose on their 765,000 tons to earn their dividend? But if they had retained those rates, being at 2 66 100 cents per mile, it would have cost the owners of the property carried, $14,100,600, instead of the $5,640,000, which they actually paid—leaving a clear saving of $8,460 000 in a single year, by using their obsolete canal that had "lost its usefulness," and was "unfit for the age."

We make no personal complaint of the individuals that direct the affairs of the railway or own its stock. It is natural and perhaps commendable for them to strive to aggrandize and enrich to the utmost the immense estate committed to their care, but can it be uncharitable to imagine them willing to get possession of the Erie Canal—the great rival channel of trade—the vast labor-saving machine, which thus keeps $8,560,000 annually in the pockets of the people and out of the pockets of the Company? Cannot the taxpayers of the State perceive that the canal is the only power adequate to keep such a rival within the bounds of moderation? and, knowing this, will they assist in destroying, or tolerate others in destroying, this mighty safeguard of our international trade, or in parting with this palladium of our commercial freedom? It will, of course, be borne in mind that this $8,560,000, thus saved yearly, is destined to inevitably increase with the steady and irresistible development of our Western States. The canal tonnage, which in 1838 (when the Legislature decided to expedite the enlargement by borrowing money) was but 1,333,000 tons, steadily and gradually increased, according to the ratio then predicted, until it reached in 1858 3,665 000 tons—having more than doubled in twenty years.

No good reason exists or can be imagined why it should not again double in a like period—nor indeed for fixing any definite limit to its growth. We see now little the railway has really abstracted after eight years of rivalry. It is not, however, impossible that the demand for high speed, and especially in years of fluctuating markets and commercial excitement, may occasionally increase the proportion of one-sixth now seeking the railway; but embracing a series of years the general rate of growth of the canal tonnage will not probably be seriously affected. It is possible, indeed probable, that the greater part of the light merchandize may require railway speed—more than half of it has already done so—reducing the amount carried on the canal from 488,600 tons in 1853, to 188,000 tons in 1858. If the whole should be diverted neither the loss of the quantity nor of the toll it pays, $156,000, would very materially affect the result. The great mass of the heavier products would yet remain. The products of the forest, which in the year 1853 yielded 1 821,000 tons, of which 444,000 tons came from the Western States and Canada, would remain unaffected. Some additional diversion might be made of vegetable food, and yet this item, so far from diminishing under the railway rivalry, has absolutely increased—having been 1,279,000 tons in 1858 against 1,213 000 tons in 1852; and actually exceeded by 187,000 tons the quantity carried in 1857, the year of the Irish famine.

MEXICO.

The Disgraceful Conduct of the French and English Ministers.

Special Correspondence of the Courrier des Etats Unis.

MEXICO, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

A relation of the events of the month just terminated, will be a sadder task than usual. A systematic persecution—we may call it a system of deliberate provocation against the French population—increases our disquietude. The feeling of our degradation is as lively as its causes are inexplicable. .....The insulated condition of the French population in Mexico will astonish those who only imperfectly understand the origin of the animosity between them and the Viscount DE GABRIAC. We will explain it in a few words, and our statements will be endorsed by the most honorable of our countrymen. They will recollect, without doubt, in France, with what readiness the French population in Mexico raised a large sum for the relief of those who suffered from the inundations of 1856. A subscription list was opened, and was supported from all quarters in Mexico. Our people proved that sentiments of union and fraternity among different members of the great French family were not weakened by separation. M. DE GABRIAC, whose position made it a duty for him to take the initiative, kept aloof. A committee was formed for the purpose of writing to him, and inviting him to join the influence of his position and of his example with that of the principal persons in our colony. At first, M. DE GABRIAC refused his participation, alleging that he had sent direct to France all that he could afford to give towards this good work. But in Mexico everything is as public as in a village, and it was positively known that the refusal of M. DE GABRIAC was not well founded. The invitation to him was accordingly renewed; this time M. DE GABRIAC accepted it; he sent 100 francs to the Committee, which, in a country like this, was a pitiful sum for a Minister of France to give. This circumstance, accompanied by the affected indifference of the Minister, alienated many persons from him. At a large meeting, convoked to discuss the means of centralizing the efforts for the aid of the victims of the inundation, the letter of Mr. DE GABRIAC was read. It excited murmurs of disapprobation, gave rise to questions and replies, and terminated by throwing the meeting into complete confusion. Some designing men took advantage of the opportunity to leave the room, and, followed by a few fools whom they harangued and excited—some thirty in all—they went, unperceived, to the Legation where a scandalous scene was enacted. On learning of the shameful act, all wise men among our people were in consternation. Many waited upon the Minister to express their regrets. Unhappily M. DE GABRIAC would not believe in the sincerity of their protestations; his language was rude, haughty, more than severe; he broke with the French in general, and confounded more than four thousand people with a handfull of miserable wretches. From that day there was a gulf fixed between the Minister and those whom it was his duty to protect. In his opinion all the French were accomplices in the scandal caused by the thirty *farceurs*. It was about this time that notes raised upon M. DE WALEWSKI or into the officers for foreign affairs. From this moment the French Minister pursued his countrymen with a systematic persecution, sometimes open, sometimes covert, sometimes direct, sometimes indirect, and with the inexorable perseverance of invetérate hate. He never ceased to remember the old scene, which we should have allowed to remain in oblivion; and he thought it concerned his dignity to avenge that scandal by a series of other scandals. He collected with zeal all the calumnies that could affect those whom he execrated, and circulated them by means of agents who endeavored thus to secure his good will. It is, in consequence of this, that we have witnessed the affairs of DESBOIS DE LUCHAT, of RENE MASSON and of POMMIER, who was struck in the palace of the Government of Mexico, by an *attaché* of the Legation.

But the vengeance of M. DE GABRIAC was not yet satiated. His secretary went so far as to divulge family secrets, and attack an old and absent lady. Baron MORINEAU LACROSSE, Secretary of the French Legation, published a brochure, says the *Estafette* of July 30, upon French marriages with foreigners. We must state what has obtained in Mexico a little success—the success of scandal. The deplorable way in which the author has abused the faith of those who confided family secrets to his discretion, has given rise to bitter incriminations. We have read this brochure where the author, to defend his cause, accuses a poor woman of having married for cupidity, as a speculation, of being a syren, a barbarous mother, of having deserted the conjugal roof, and of having caused the death of her husband; he stigmatizes her contract of marriage, which was drawn up by one of his predecessors, as an act of treachery, fraud and spoliation. This poor woman has all her family in Mexico; her children insulted, delivered up to the ridicule and malignity of public comment, are without weapons against those who are shielded by the inviolability of their position.

To day M. DE GABRIAC only listens to his passions, and this is known so well that no one will address him unless in the last extremity. We have proofs that he has knowingly led his fellow-countrymen to error; he gives them perfidious advice, he abuses the ignorance of those who have the imprudence to seek him. He has the diabolical malice to excite hope in those whom he has condemned beforehand. He uses and abuses his privileges and advantages, affirms them to-day and denies them to-morrow, as though he was certain of an eternal impunity.

But the general interests of our people are not less exposed than their individual interests. We have said something of late concerning the convoy of money sent from Mexico to Vera Cruz. It will be recollected that, in violation of all commercial good faith, the Government of MIRAMON tried to make the convoy diverge from the high road to a place whence they hoped to be able to ship it on board Englishmen-of-war. This news alarmed the merchants. They knew, by experience, what the pretended protection of the Government was in time of revolution—above all, when they agitated the question whether or not they were responsible for consequences. An inevitable collision would have ensued, and the chiefs would have had no scruple about robbing the convoy of twenty millions of francs confided to their care. Each party would be afterwards accused of the pillage, and it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to recover from men whose principle it is to shift from themselves to others the responsibility of the gravest acts. Happily the commandants of the English ships of war refused positively to have anything to do with this abominable conspiracy.

These underhand dealings left a profound impression on our commercial world when an important circumstance revealed new facts. It was thought that the Ministers of France and England knew nothing of the designs of MIRAMON; but we know now that they had their instructions beforehand, *and that they had approved of them.* Two intercepted letters, certified copies of which have appeared in the *Progress*, of Vera Cruz, have furnished us with the following details:

One of these letters is from the Minister of War, CORONA, to Gen. ROBLES, commandant at Talaya. It says that in case the commandants of the English and French ships will not consent to take on board the convoy of silver, it will be necessary to send them a solemn protest, declaring that the President (MIRAMON) together with the foreign Ministers, has decided that the convoy should be sent on board, the Ministers having promised that the order should be obeyed as soon as received. "I ought to announce to you," adds CORONA, "that the mercantile community, scared at the direction taken by the convoy, which they thought would go direct to Vera Cruz, have made complaints through their respective Ministers; but the Government will reply to these notes in time, through the notes of the Ministers themselves, with whose consent the measure in question was undertaken."

In the second letter, dated June 24, MIRAMON himself writes to ROBLES in the following words: "My dear friend—There is a cry raised among the merchants that has reached the Government—a rare thing!—through the French and English Ministers, with whom we have arranged the manner of exporting the specie. But the complaints are of little importance, as I can oppose to them the notes of the Ministers themselves."

These two letters occasioned a curious demand for explanation from Mr. OTWAY, chief of the British Legation. The French Minister thought it better to preserve a prudent silence. Mr. OTWAY urgently asked the Cabinet of MIRAMON to say whether these letters were authentic, and, in that case, to state whether the assertions contained in them were applicable in any way whatsoever to the notes exchanged between him and the Government. We should like to give here the answer *verbatim*, of the unfortunate Minister of Foreign Affairs, obliged to explain the indiscreet epistle of MIRAMON without offending Mr. OTWAY. It is a curious specimen of the impudent cunning of a pretended Mexican statesman. On the face of it there is evidence of an arrangement concluded before hand between the parties interested. It is full of retractions, and half avowals, capped, finally, with the most deplorable logic. In the first place the Mexican Minister avoids any authentic explanation of the letters, but he has the extreme kindness to assure Mr. OTWAY that he is perfectly innocent of the decisions taken by the Government relative to convoy before its departure from Mexico, except that, some days after, Mr. OTWAY and DE GABRIAC consented, for the safety of grave commercial interests, to order the commandants of the French and English ships to receive the specie from the convoy at Mocambo. In the second place he tells us that a robbery committed at Guanajuato excited fears for a similar result in the case of this convoy; and hence the extraordinary measures of precaution, and the change of route approved by the Foreign Ministers.

It was scarcely possible to have blundered more in taking a bad step. The unhappy Mexican received the pressing letter of OTWAY on the 12th; he answers it the 20th. He had eight days to prepare his plan, to have it approved, and to publish it. What could be poorer than this new explanation, invented to meet the necessity of the case—these hypocritical fears uttered, for the first time, a month after the scandal had occurred at Jalapa? Neither the Mexican Government nor the French and English Ministers, beseiged and interrogated by the merchants, allowed them to appear before. They leave it to be supposed that the Vera Cruz authorities would have pillaged the convoy as the money at Guanajuato was pillaged; but this hypothesis is more than absurd, for it must be remembered that the Vera Cruz authorities, under the canon of the French and English ships-of-war, would have exposed themselves to immediate bombardment.

Understand, then, in what hands our lives and fortunes are placed. Let us turn our eyes from the sad spectacle—of which God only knows what the end will be—and let us see whether this French population, so calumniated to the Government of the Emperor, is the collection of vagabonds and adventurers that M. DE GABRIAC calls them. Notwithstanding two years of exactions and vexations, of official and non-official robbery, it is a consolation to witness the courage with which our countrymen struggle against the causes of ruin that surround them. Our charitable society is about to make its semi annual report, and in the fact is stated that in spite of the adversity with which our little colony has been borne down, numbers of poor people have been relieved. More than four hundred persons contribute to-day to the support of a hospital for French and other invalids, and large help in money and goods is always distributed to the unfortunate upon arriving in Mexico or leaving the country. Finally, our bank witnesses the constant augmentation of the savings of our industrious workmen. During the last six months more than 100,000 francs have been added to its capital. Is not this a singular phenomenon, in the midst of a crowd of rogues and vagabonds?

POLITICAL.

Speech of Governor Chase on the Slavery Issue.

Governor CHASE delivered a long and able speech at Sandusky, Ohio, last week, on State and National politics. In speaking of the present aspect of the Slavery question, he said:

"In regard to the question of Slavery—for as I said at the outset, although there are other questions of interest which it becomes an intelligent people to think of most seriously, there is still this great question of Slavery coming into our State and National affairs, which deserves serious consideration. The Republican Legislature, knowing that the Slave-holders claim the right to pass through the Free States with their slaves, and to hold them as slaves during whatever time may be required for their convenience in passing through—the Republican Legislature, in view of this fact, passed an act to prohibit Slaveholding in Ohio.

You all know that there is a case now pending before the Supreme Court, called the Lemmon case. In that case slaves were brought to New-York for the purpose of being sent west or north, through several Free States. The owner claimed his right to do that, and now the question before the Supreme Court is, since the several Courts refused to recognize that right, and set these slaves free, whether that right exists or not. I have no doubt as to how that question will be decided, that is, if a Democratic Administration continues. It will be decided in favor of the claim, just as after the election of Mr. BUCHANAN the Dred Scott case was decided, in favor of the claim to carry Slavery into the Territories. It will be decided as is claimed by the Slave-power, just as soon as they achieve another victory, which I do not believe they will. What will that decision be? It will be just as they claim, that they can take their slaves into New-York, land them there, and can take them from New-York over the railroads of New Jersey, through Pennsylvania, and through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to the Slave States of the far West, or as it suits their convenience, to any State of the South, and that they can hold them during all the time that it is convenient for them to be passing through. In other words, it is a decision in favor not of the African Slave-trade, but of the American Slave-trade, to be carried on in the free States. Are you prepared for that? But that is what is to be done if that case is decided in the way in which it is proposed, and you have had samples enough of the disposition of the Federal officials as they now exist, to carry into effect any law, no matter how inhuman or cruel.

The Republican Legislature passed an act to prohibit that. What did the Democratic Legislature do? They repealed that act, many of the members avowing that in their opinion the slaveholders had this right of transit. They repealed it, and gave the solemn sanction of your legislation to the possession of that right, and this will be invoked as the consent of the Democratic Party of Ohio before the Supreme Court, and of a majority of the people of the State of Ohio, who, it will be presumed elected that Legislature, pledged to this nefarious doctrine.

Here is another law you repealed. You build jails and Court-houses, and appoint officers, for what? To catch runaway slaves? I think not but rather to enforce justice between man and man. You appoint your officers for the purpose of enforcing the decisions of your Courts against those who infract your laws, and who thereby expose themselves to the penalties of crime. That is why you appoint them. There is nothing in the law or Constitution of Ohio that devolves any such duty upon the officers. So the Republican Legislature passed an act denying the use of these jails to the slave catcher, because, according to the Constitution of the United States, the duty of arresting fugitive slaves belongs to the United States, and not to the States. What did your Democratic Legislature do? Instead of leaving this matter to the Courts of the United States, and to the officials of the United States, they repealed these laws, opened your jails, and sanctioned the employment of your officers in this business. I don't think that you approve of that.

I merely refer to these things to tell you now this question of Slavery comes right home among us upon the soil of Ohio, and that this contest is not now much a contest about the extension of Slavery into Territories, but as to its extension on to our own soil.

To refer again to this subject of Slavery in connection with the General Government. The great object of the Slave interest has been for many years to obtain the control of the Federal Government. That they have persistently sought for many years. For some time it did not attract the particular attention of the people. Of late years it has attracted that attention more and more, and it will continue to attract it more and more until the people have settled the question for themselves, whether the General Government shall be used as the engine of the Slave Power, or for the benefit of the people. How have they sought to do this? By securing the nomination and election of such men for President as will use the patronage of the Government in their behalf, and thus control legislation. They have sought it also by the organization of the Supreme Bench. They have now five slaveholding Judges, while there are only four non-slaveholding Judges, and of these nearly every man has been appointed by the Slave Power itself, by the President of its selection. Thus they have organized the Supreme Court to suit themselves. They elected their Presidents and have control of the Government.

Yet there have been gentlemen who have supposed that at some point of its career this Slave Power, which is the essence of despotism was going to stop. Where can it stop? There is an irresistible logic of events as well as of reason, and this teaches us that despotism never ceases in its career of oppression until it has subjugated the whole people to its will. *This Slave Power is not going to stop in its aggressions until it has obtained the predominance in the country.*

In 1852 I said, and most of the people of the country seemed to think, that the Slave-power would be content by what were known as the Compromise measures. Was it content? That was proclaimed as a final settlement of the Slavery question. Was it final? You know that hardly was Mr. PIERCE inaugurated, hardly had that poor man repeated the cry of finality in his inaugural address before he was told by the slaveholders, 'We meant that it was final for the non-slaveholders, not for us. We meant that they should stop resisting, not that we should stop aggressing. You don't understand this subject, Mr. Pierce.' 'Why,' said he 'what do you want?' 'We want the Missouri prohibition repealed.' The poor man did not like it. I know he did not like it, for I was at Washington at the time, and had the opportunity to know it, but he was obliged to submit. He submitted and this Missouri prohibition was repealed, and then we were told that there was a final settlement. 'No.' the Slave-power told him, 'no, you have not got a final settlement yet. We want Kansas: we don't care about the repeal of the Missouri prohibition unless we get some fruit from it; Mr. PIERCE, you have to appoint officials to secure it for us.' He did it; he did his best. The people resisted; the people struggled. You know the whole history; I need not recite it. Finally, the people of Kansas have so far conquered that as yet Slavery does not exist in the Territory, except under the Dred Scott decision. When they found that this power of Presidential patronage and the repeal of the Missouri prohibition was not to serve their purpose, what did they do then? They wanted a constitutional sanction for Slavery everywhere. This came from the Dred Scott decision.

Now, you have got certainly sufficient. You have got the Dred Scott decision, by which Slavery is sanctioned in all the Territories; you have the Government so organized as to enforce these decrees. Then, surely, you are satisfied now. 'Oh, no—what is the use of having Slavery established in all the Territories unless we have negroes to put there?' So Mr. STEPHENS said the other day in Georgia. Said he: 'I don't see that we have gained much, unless we have negroes to put in the Territories. If you want,' said he, 'to put slaves in the Territories, you must have negroes to put there.' So they have revived the Slave-trade already. The Government made some poor, puny and ineffectual attempts to repulse it by a judicial proceeding at Charleston. What was the result? The slaveholders in the jury-box said: 'We don't recognize any law or institution which condemns the Slavery which exists among us, and if you condemned the traffic in slaves in Africa, you equally condemn that traffic at home.' That is true. You cannot get away from that. Everybody has to admit that, and so these South Carolina men said, 'We are not going to condemn it at home, and therefore not abroad, and therefore we shall acquit these men,' and acquit them they did.

Only last week I read in the newspapers what you have seen, the account of the landing of 600 negroes from a slave ship in Florida, and the Marshal says that he would have prevented it if he could, but he had no means furnished him. Why had he not? Mr. BUCHANAN finds it dangerous to arouse this interest which is in favor of the Slave-trade, lest he finds it hard to secure the nomination at Charleston.

The Slave-trade is revived, and now the only question is, whether the laws which prohibit it shall be repealed or not.

I know my Democratic friends say that they are not going to consent to its repeal. So they said of the Fugitive Slave Law. So they have said of every event in this long train of submission, which has been consistently fulfilling its course. They have always said that they would not consent, and yet they always consent. What ground have you, my Democratic brother, that they will not consent? What ground have you to say that the same course pursued heretofore will not be pursued again? If you will admit Slavery into the Territories, why not into the States? If you admit the carrying of slaves into the Territories, why not from Africa? If you consent to the Dred Scott decision, which establishes Slavery everywhere, are you prepared to resist the arguments which will be addressed to you in favor of the Slave-trade? It is impossible. There is no ground of reason or conscience upon which those who consent to the aggressions already made should not consent to these further aggressions.

Then, as I have said already, that will not be all; but they will claim that slaves once introduced into the country may be sent into the Free States; and you have, if not the African Slave-trade, at least the American Slave-trade revived in all the States.

Some people will say that this is all imagination, but, my fellow citizens, I have seen the working and progress of this Party for the last fifteen or twenty years. I have observed them all the while, and I have, from time to time, lifted up my voice in warning of the aggressions sought to be made. I have always found that everything that I suppose could take place has been transcended by that which has taken place. *I did not dream a few years ago, when I resisted, in the Senate at Washington, the Fugitive Slave Act, that the measure would be indorsed by the Democratic Party, and inscribed on their banner in the election of a President.* But I saw it done. But even then, when they had elected their President, and had submitted to the Fugitive Slave Act and the Compromise of 1850 *I did not dream there was any further aggression in reserve for us.* I do not suppose that this guarantee of Freedom, by which the Territory was protected as Free homes for Free men, was to be broken down. Even then I thought—for I had conversed with more than one slaveholding Judge of the Supreme Court, and I had heard them say that they believed that the prohibition of Slavery in the Territory was constitutional and must be sustained, and I believed that other Judges would assent—I did not dream that they could sanction such an act. What did I see? I saw Mr. BUCHANAN elected and heard that decision pronounced.

Still, when Mr. STANTON, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of Kansas, told me, some two years ago, that, in his judgment, the Slave-trade would be revived, and that he believed in the next canvass for the office of President, the Democratic Party would either silently or actually be recorded in favor of the revival of the Slave-trade; when he told me that, I thought he was speaking unadvisedly with his lips, and it could not be; and yet I have lived to see the Slave-trade revived before the Presidential contest has arrived. Is there anything we may not apprehend? What is it if a majority of this demoralized Democratic Party don't like these things? What good does that do, my Democratic friend, if you still swell the ranks, if you still give your votes and influence for a party which you see is controlled by the Slave Power, and which must submit to its dictates.

I have already spoken to you too long. I have devoted a good deal of time to our State affairs because I thought them important. I have devoted some time to questions of national administration in respect to economy, because I have thought it worthy of your serious consideration, but I am free to say to you, the great question whether this country shall be ruled by this slaveholding oligarchy, or by a free people, such as stand before me, transcends in importance all these other questions.

The Richmond Enquirer on Douglas' Magazine Article.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, Aug. 30, devotes a long editorial to a review of Mr. DOUGLAS' paper on Popular Sovereignty, and indulges in the following melancholy reflections:

"Could we publish, at once, the essay itself, we would gladly exclude everything else from our columns to do so. But Mr. DOUGLAS has published his essay under a copyright, which places a legal obstacle in the way of its reproduction. We suggest that Mr. DOUGLAS owes it to himself to remove this obstacle to unrestricted publication. Under the circumstances of his Presidential candidacy, the full record of his political opinions should be made accessible to the readers of every political journal throughout the Union. Especially is it due to the Southern people that the document should be disseminated in their midst through the thousands of publications and the hundreds of thousands of impressions which their own Press affords. To restrict the publication to a Northern magazine, or even to a few favored newspaper presses at the North, amounts to its virtual suppression. Mr. DOUGLAS is a candidate for the suffrages of the Southern people. His essay is nothing less than an invasion of their most vital domestic and political interests—a direct denial of their constitutional rights. It is their right, then, to be fully advised—to be enabled to read at once for themselves. We urgently insist that the embargo now laid on public information shall be promptly removed.

In the meantime we take the liberty to describe what we are forbidden to publish.

Edward Bates on the Administration.

The Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, wrote in reply to an invitation to attend the recent Opposition jubilee at Memphis:

The party in office (I will not say in power) is, of itself, a weak and helpless minority. It has no chance of renewed success, but the (I trust a vain and fallacious hope) that *we* will be so unwise and unpatriotic as to waste our strength in petty bickerings about old party names and subordinate questions of policy and convenience, and to split up our forces platoons and sections, as if for the very purpose of enabling our inferior enemy to beat us all, in detail. If we be so unwise as that—if we allow the adversary to form the plan of our campaign, to marshal our troops, to tell us when to march, and where to camp, and how to fight, of course we will get what we earn and deserve—defeat. And by mere folly, we will add to the humiliation of defeat, the sting of shame, in the consciousness that we had in our hand the means of victory and the assurance of the peace and prosperity of the nation, but wantonly threw them away. However it may be elsewhere, I am sure it will not be so in Tennessee. Her gallant sons are always ready, when brave and generous deeds are needful. Her younger patriots, high-spirited and bold against the enemy, but mild and forbearing to each other, will march, in cordial union, on to victory, their warm zeal guided, and, if need be restrained and tempered by the cool wisdom and prudence of the veteran BELL.

Your recent victory, and similar successes in other Southern and Western States, embolden me to hope for the like good results all over the Union. The spirit of conservative patriotism is aroused, through out the nation, by the dangerous misgovernment and bold innovations of the last few years; and, in view of the great national interests now in peril, a better feeling—a feeling of harmony and mutual confidence, of kind forbearance on minor points of generous concession in favor of peace and unity—is visibly increasing in all the elements of *the Opposition*. Those who foster and advance that good feeling, and ripen it into a cordial union, will be great public benefactors. Such union alone will constitute the victory, without the necessity for another blow; for the Democracy, as now enervated and demoralized, will be no match for the *united Opposition*.

And such a victory! A victory in which all—even the vanquished—will have cause to rejoice, because it will restore peace and harmony to the excited sections, law and order to the disturbed territories, moderation and justice to the Government, and prosperity and honor to the nation. Such, at least, is the earnest hope of your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,

ED. BATES.

American Convention in New-Jersey.

The so-called "Shanghae," or Southern Americans of New-Jersey, held a State Convention at Camden, Sept. 1, for the purpose of nominating a Gubernatorial candidate. JAMES D. WILSON, of Mercer County, presided. The Convention was addressed by SAMUEL J. BAYARD and others. The nominee was PETER I. CLARK, of Hunterdon County. Mr. CLARK is a prominent lawyer, residing at Flemington. He is an accomplished gentleman, and an eloquent orator, and has been a distinguished advocate of temperance. The Convention unanimously adopted the following resolution, after putting him in nomination:

That we earnestly recommend to our American brethren, who are to meet at Trenton on the 7th of September, PETER I. CLARK as a true-hearted National American, and invite their coöperation for the purpose of securing his election. That we believe that he will faithfully represent the National characteristics of the American Party of New Jersey, and will never consent to waive his American identity by any fusion with any other party.

POLITICIANS AT OLD POINT.

The Hon. Pierre Soule and the Administration—Will Congress Indorse Mr. Buchanan?—Senator Douglas and his Manifesto—Position of Mississippi in the Charleston Convention—News from the Great Eastern—The Hon. Dudley A. Mann in Ecstacy—Sailing Party at Old Point, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1859.

The leading feature of the news, from this point, is the arrival and sojourn here of the Hon. PIERRE SOULE, fresh from the South. It is evident that this distinguished gentleman designs participating very actively in the coming Presidential canvas, and is already loud in his denunciations of the Federal Administration. The bitterest invective I have ever heard he pours forth constantly, and says that although Mr. BUCHANAN may not be conscious of any particular corruption on his own part, he knows well those who influence and control him, and he knows them to be incapable of an honest action. The whole policy of the Administration, he charges, has been one of corrupt speculation, both at home and abroad. The page of history which records the Paraguay Expedition, and the movements of the Administration as respects the "Mormon war" and the "Oregon claims," Mr. SOULE says will be the blackest ever penned. Facts, he says, are yet to come to light relative to these things which will shock the moral sense of the whole country.

With the Democratic Party in Congress support or indorse the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN? Mr. SOULE says that this is the all-important question. If the corrupt swindling, intriguing, and deceitful policy of Mr. BUCHANAN (as he terms it) be indorsed, then, says the great Louisianian, the Democratic Party is lost beyond redemption; but if the administration be entirely *ignored, not warred upon*—but passed by as if it existed not, then he has strong hopes. Upon the action of the next Congress, he thinks, the next Presidential contest entirely depends.

The manifesto of Senator DOUGLAS, as published by the HARPERS, receives the hearty indorsement of Mr. SOULE, who pronounces it perfectly unanswerable. The Southern statesman who dares occupy a different ground, he charges, is either blind or dishonest. This banner of Senator DOUGLAS he says, will meet the cordial approval of the National Democracy; nor does he doubt the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS by the Charleston Convention. Mr. PARHAM, another distinguished politician, from the "Sugar State," fully corroborated all these views. Not only would Louisiana stand united for the "Little Giant," but from an intimate knowledge of the people of Mississippi, among whom he had lately mixed, he was satisfied that State would send to Charleston a DOUGLAS declaration.

Letters received from Gen. CAMPBELL, our Consul at London, contain cheering news about the *Great Eastern*; and the Hon. DUDLEY A. MANN, who is among the guests at the Hygeia, is again in high hopes of the success of his long-cherished project of direct communication between this point and continental Europe.

Among the pleasing incidents constantly occurring at this delightful watering place, was a sailing excursion which took place last evening under the immediate charge of Capt. DICK JOSHS, a great favorite with the fair sex in this locality. The *Enchantress*, a beautiful little yacht, left the wharf with a portion of the party, and sailed up an arm of Hampton Roads to the stately residence of the venerable Judge CLOPTON, where we received on board several of his daughters as well as Mrs. PHILBY of Richmond, Secretary to the Mount Vernon Association—a lady of rare qualities of head and heart. Thence we proceeded to Hampton Bay, where we drew up at the wharf of "Villa Margarete," and acded to the party Mrs. Ex-President TYLER and her niece.

The "Dimmick" gun was submitted to the Military Board yesterday, for testing, and the result was favorable. The Board have authorized the making of one hundred more projectiles at the Government expense, for the purpose of continuing experiments with this gun. These projectiles will be made at St. Louis, (Mo.) under the superintendence of Mr. DIMMICK himself. Q.

MURDERS.

A Woman Murdering her Adopted Son—Fatal Affray—Murder in Cincinnati.

The Boston papers report a horrible murder, committed in Scarborough, Me., Aug. 29. The *Journal* learns the following particulars:

The house of Mrs. WILSON, a mulatto woman, residing in Scarborough, Me., about two miles from the Oak Hill Station of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, was discovered to be on fire, Monday morning, and was totally consumed. The neighbors' attention was drawn to the proceedings of Mrs. WILSON, who seemed particularly anxious to obtain the contents of the oven, unseen by those around. Suspicion being aroused she was prevented, and a search instituted, when the searchers were horrified on finding the remains of a human being, completely dismembered, in the oven.

The woman was at once arrested, and the fragments of the body placed in charge of three medical men, who, on examination, pronounced them to be those of a person twelve or fifteen years old. The thighs had the flesh on them when found, but the chest, liver, lungs, &c., were burned to a crisp.

Mrs. WILSON had a son named FRANK, fifteen years of age, who lived with her, her husband being absent at sea, and there is no doubt the remains found are those of the poor boy, whom she first murdered, and then, to hide her crime, attempted to burn. The boy has not been seen in the neighborhood since Saturday last, on which day he was undoubtedly killed.

The most intense excitement exists among the people, who were only restrained from exercising summary justice on her by the officers of the law.

Mrs. WILSON, on being questioned after the fire, as to the whereabouts of the boy, stated that the lad was in Buxton. One of the neighbors was deputed to proceed to Buxton to ascertain if he was there. It was found that he was not there, had not been there, nor had any one noticed him on the road.

On Monday morning Mrs. WILSON was seen to go to the oven of the burned building and take something from it, which she carried to an adjoining field. Suspicions being aroused, some of the neighbors went to the field and found parts of a consumed body.

This led to a further examination, and in the oven were found, amidst a heap of charred wood, nearly all of the bones of a human person belonging to one corresponding with the age of the lad. There were furthermore discovered in the fire-place the half-burnt heart, liver, lungs and intestines of a human body.

Coroners W. KIMBALL and J. S GOULD, of this city, were sent for, who held an inquest on the remains on Monday, which was continued yesterday. Dr. STURTEVANT of Oak Hill, and Dr. TAWKESBURY of Chebeague, of this city, were called to examine them, who pronounced them to be the remains of a person of the age of the missing lad.

It seems that a bed tick was found on which the marks of blood were plainly visible; also a hatchet and knife, the latter of which had been washed, but the former was besmeared with blood. Mrs. WILSON, who was taken into custody, said those instruments were used for killing a turkey, which she pretended accounted for the blood that was on them.

Dr. TAWKESBURY has those instruments in his possession, and will apply the proper tests to ascertain if the blood on them be human blood or not.

The suspected murderess formerly resided in this city, and sustained a very reputable character. She was nearly if not wholly white, and her husband, who was quite respected, was a very light mulatto.

It is all evident that a foul murder has been committed, but in the absence of all testimony relating to it, we have the charity to believe it was committed in a moment of insanity. We knew the woman well, and hardly think she would have committed such an act with "malice aforethought."

We learn that the jury of inquest brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by violence inflicted by CATHARINE WILSON. Mrs. WILSON was brought to the city and committed to jail, last evening, to await an examination.

The Pittsburg papers state that a fatal affray occurred at Waynesburg, Pa., Aug. 27, the origin of which was as follows: It seems that there has been for some time back a hostile feeling existing between some of the Dotysburg people, (a village lying about one mile and a half east of Waynesburg,) and the negro population of Waynesburg, arising out of the fact that some of the latter had been employed by Mr. ANDREW LANTZ on the road building between Waynesburg and Rice's Landing, at lower wages than had been demanded and had been given to the white employes on that work. The negroes were driven off the road by the white laborers, which still further increased the exasperated feeling between the parties. On Thursday evening last a party of the Dotysburg "boys" visited Waynesburg, and during the night a negro was knocked down in the street, without any immediate provocation, so far as is known. The colored friends of the injured man, supposing the outrage to have been committed by the Dotysburg men, determined upon revenge, and therefore immediately rallied a force of some thirty persons, including a number of women and boys, armed themselves with revolvers and guns, and stationed themselves about midway between Waynesburgh and Bridgeport, a village situate about a mile east of Waynesburgh, and on the road between the latter place and Dotysburgh. This, it appears, was done quietly and without giving any alarm to the white population of the neighborhood. Here they concealed themselves in a stone quarry, in a field by the roadside. Shortly afterwards, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, the Dotysburgh party, and some others, numbering eight persons in all, started to Bridgeport. Their names are stated to be George Weisgarver, Job Morris, Allen Herdirston, Seis Zimmerman, Samuel Person, James M'Vay, Joseph Kempsey and James P. Hays. The latter five we understand to have been employes on the road. This party did not apprehend, and were not prepared for an attack. As they approached the ambuscade of the negroes, they heard the latter conversing, but were unable to fix their precise location. Becoming suspicious of danger, they jumped into the field where the negroes were concealed, when the latter immediately revealed themselves, and pursued the party, firing some fifteen or twenty shots after the retreating Dotysburgh men. The firing was done upon the command of one of the negroes, apparently the leader, who is said to have called out to his party, "D—n you, fire!" which was promptly followed by the discharge of some fifteen or twenty pieces. The white men, without any preconcert of action, at once made flight in various directions, and were pursued, but, with two exceptions they reached the contiguous towns without injury, and ignorant of any catastrophe to their party, save one bullet wound in the arm of HERRINGTON.

Early next morning, as JAMES P. HAYS of this place, from whom we derive most of these facts, and SMITH GREEN, were on their way to Dotysburgh to work, they discovered the body of SELA ZIMMERMAN, one of their party of the preceding night, lying dead near the quarry. A ball had struck him just above the left eye, and had lodged in the brain, producing in all probability instant death. His face was much blackened with powder, from which it is evident he must have received his death wound when in close contact with the murderous hand that gave it.

ZIMMERMAN was a shoemaker by trade, but at the time of this occurrence was driving team for one MCKEHAN, on the Waynesburg new pike road. He was between 25 and 30 years of age, and leaves a widow and child.

The night of this bloody affray was clear, but there was no moon, and the party attacked was not able, or perhaps, in the excitement and apprehension of the moment, did not attempt to recognize the persons of their assailants."

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, Aug. 31, says:

Another murder took place this morning between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, on the canal, between Race and Elm streets. The parties concerned in the affair are all Irish, and as near as we are enabled to ascertain, at the lateness of the hour, the particulars are as follows: That a party assembled at the house of JOHN O'NEILL, the proprietor of a drinking saloon on the above square, for the purpose of having a dance. The festivities were kept up until near 1 o'clock, at which hour O'NEILL concluded to disperse the dancers and close his establishment. He accordingly dismissed the musicians and informed the dancers that they must leave for their homes. This angered a man named PATRICK O'DONNELL, who spoke harshly to O'NEILL, and between them a disturbance was quickly engendered and they left the house, and blows finally followed words, and in the heat of passion O'DONNELL drew a knife and stabbed O'NEILL to the heart, killing him instantly. O'DONNELL was arrested and lodged in the Ninth-street Station-house.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham

SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Wellington & Abbott vs. *Enno J. Claassen, impleaded, &c.*—The defendant, Claassen, is a minor. He was sued as a joint debtor, but not served with summons. His counsel moved the Court to compel plaintiffs' attorney to receive his answer, upon affidavits setting forth service of an answer upon the attorney, which was returned with the following complimentary letter:

SIR: E. J. Claassen has not been served with process of any kind in this action. Your "answer" is in all respects unnecessary and singular. I do not wish to be annoyed with him. He seems to be as honest as the rest. You must be proud of being the guardian of so promising a youth who could go into business while a minor. Is it not rather a doubtful beginning for an honest youth, and do you think he will make an ornament to the mercantile profession. I return your answer, and, for your sake, regret that you sent it to me.

Yours, &c., JOHN FITCH.

AUG. 2.—On the next day Mr. Talman again sent the answer, and received the following reply:

P. C. TALMAN, ESQ: You must be a small specimen of a lawyer to serve a paper after it has been returned, and you had proof of service. It has a look of downright dishonesty, about on a par with Enno J. Claassen. Yours, &c.,

AUG. 3, 1859. JOHN FITCH.

On the 6th of August, Mr. Talman sent a messenger a third time with the answer and the order appointing him (Mr. T.) guardian *ad litem*. Mr. Fitch took the papers, tore them into strips, and dashed them in the messenger's face.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Fitch, who cited Robinson vs. Frost (14 Barb., 536) and denounced the course of defendant and his counsel in such vigorous terms that the Court was obliged to check him.

Defendant's counsel cited Higgins vs. Rockwell, (2 Duer, 650) Decision reserved.

PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

McArthur vs. *Cohen.*—The defendant petitioned for a writ of supersedeas, to obtain his release from imprisonment. The motion was made on an affidavit setting forth that he had been imprisoned 20 months, and was poor and in ill-health. The moving papers failed to show, however, that the defendant was in custody at the time of rendering judgment, or that he as now in custody upon a surrender by bail who had been exonerated. The petition was therefore denied with leave to renew.

For the petitioner, John Cook. For plaintiff, Albert Mathews.

SHERIFF'S FEES ON ATTACHMENTS.

Lewis vs. *Jackson*—There being a dispute between the Sheriff and the defendant as to the fees due on two attachments, the respective counsel submitted the matter to the Court.

Justice INGRAHAM held that the Sheriff could not demand his fees from the defendant on an attachment where the defendant had given security for the judgment, &c. That no allowance could be made for duplicate services of the attachment. That no poundage was allowed, and that where property was damaged by fire, and necessarily kept on defendant's premises for examination by the insurers, the Sheriff might charge for watchers.

The controversy was amicably settled on the basis of these suggestions.

For defendant, S. J. Glassey; for Sheriff, Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel.

DECISIONS.

Wm. H. Owen vs. *Edgar M. Mason.*—Motion to strike out, &c.

INGRAHAM, J.—The second and third clauses of the answer are inconsistent. They are both stated positively in the answer, and sworn to, while only one can be true. Both should not remain. In the defence of usury, a defendant is not allowed to be set up in the answer the same defence in various forms. He must state it as he believes it to exist. The defendant may elect within ten days which defence to retain, and the other is stricken out. If no election is made, the third is stricken out. Plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Wm. H. Noble, &c., vs. *Chas. T. Cromwell, et al.*—Motion granted, on filing, undertaking in $4,000, to be approved by a justice.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Catharine Auld vs. *John A. Auld.*—Action for separation from bed and board. Complaint dismissed without costs, as it appears that the plaintiff has no separate property or means of her own.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

Meyerholt vs. *Charles Cordes and

been reduced. Prices are sustained. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLD.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	58,000	5,200
Sales, sides	75,700	8,100
Stock at the close, sides	214,900	12,000

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 39c.@42c.; and small lots of Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@26c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—The market has been inactive, to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, sales having been reported of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$14 90 for Mess, here; $14 50 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, between the 1st and 15th of October; $14 25 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within the next sixty days, 25c. ₩ bbl. having been paid for the privilege of delivering; and $10 62½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, including Hams at 8½c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in request at full rates. Sales to-day 870 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet and languid; sales 145 bbls., in lots, at $7 75@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 25@$12 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 75@$7 37½ for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 16c.@21c. for State: 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 5½c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 120 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been freely offered and purchased, at, however, easier prices. Sales, to-day, 1,289 hhds. Cuba at 4¾c.@6¾c.; 90 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c., and 73 hhds. Melado at 4¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The catalogue of blacks and greens offered at auction to-day was quickly disposed of, at somewhat firmer prices for nearly all descriptions. The principal sales were: Gunpowder, 31c.@62½c.; Imperial, 29c.@53c.; Hyson, 34½c.@40¾c.; Young Hyson, 26c.@46c.; Hyson Skin, 22½c.@29c.; Oolong, D, 18c @40c.; Congou, 26c @32½c.; and Pekoe, 32c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—A moderate inquiry prevails for Cigar Leaf. Sales have been made, since our last, of 482 cases Seed Leaf at 5¾c.@28c. ₩ lb.; 478 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf (by auction, to-day,) at an average of $11 45 ₩ 100 lb.; 48 cases Florida at 8c.@16c.; 217 bales Havana at 24c.@42c.; and 220 bales Zara on private terms.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York, in August.

	Kentucky.	Va and N. C.	Total hhds.
Stock Aug. 1, 1859, hhds	11,981	387	12,368
Received since, hhds	819	66	685
Total	12 800	453	13,253
Delivered, since, hhds	773	67	840,
Stock Sept. 1, 1859, hhds	12 027	386	12,413

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in August.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cienf's
Stock Aug. 1, 1859, bales	6,749	628	185	2,871	553
Received since, bales	5,191	91	—	544	593
Total bales	11,670	719	185	3,415	1,146
Sales to July 31, bales	4,427	422	150	863	308
Stock Sept. 1, 1859, bales	7,243	297	35	2,552	838

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 270 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26½c., closing heavily at 26c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 boxes Cheese (by steamer) at 35s.; 300 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 15 tons Oil Cake at 10s.; and 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For London, 110 tons Oil Cakes at 20s., and 25 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Hamburgh, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. For Antwerp, 100 bags Coffee at ¾c. ₩ lb. For Bremen, 300 bags Resin at 2s., and 150 pkgs. Tobacco at 20s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Minot's Ledge Lighthouse has obtained a height of sixty feet, being two-thirds of its intended altitude. The waves are said to have twice dashed over the structure in the course of last week, a fact which is claimed as a good reason for suspending the work for the season. Yesterday, says the *Courier*, some gentlemen from Washington, connected with the Navy Department, and others in the service, resident here, went down to take a view of the work, and note carefully its relation to the coast, its location having been made as much matter of comment as the failure to complete it this year. As to the location, it is the best, if a lighthouse can be made to stand at all in the vicinity. Great confidence is felt that the lighthouse will resist any shock to which it will be exposed, except, perhaps, that of a line-of-battle ship driven in by a hurricane.

An analysis of the Ohio water, made at Cincinnati, shows that its large amount of organic matter is from the collection of such in tributaries of the river, during a low stage of water, and the condition of the river this year has been unusual; it has been higher than it generally is during the Summer—so much so that navigation to Pittsburgh has been suspended only for a week or ten days. The supply of water that has maintained this stage has been local, more or less—consequently many of the small streams emptying into it have been in a manner backed up, and organic matter thus accumulated. The Monongahela (a slack water river) has been very low, with little or no current. Matter has also here accumulated, and in both instances in a favorable condition for decomposition, and the growth of infusing animalcula.

The Albany *Argus* says: "Several weeks ago we recorded the 'mysterious disappearance' of a girl, aged seventeen, named Mary Vrooman, whose parents reside in the town of Guilderland. She had been living in the family of Mr. George Veeder, Rotterdam. Nothing was heard of her until last Tuesday, when an officer of Schenectady received information which led him to suspect that she was secreted in the house of a Mrs. De Graffe, in that city, and on proceeding there he found her, and sent her home. In accounting for her disappearance to her parents, she acknowledged that she had erred, and that her object was the concealment of her shame. Before a Justice she made affidavit upon which a warrant was issued against Romeyn Robinson, who was arrested and held to bail."

The New-Haven papers report the release from prison of one Rowland A. Smith, formerly an employe of the New-Haven Railroad Company, who was convicted, five years ago, of robbing the Boston mail at the New-Haven depot, and sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison for twenty-seven years. The New-Haven *Journal* says: "His previous good character, his conduct while imprisoned, and his failing health, have elicited the sympathy of many of our citizens, and applications have been made to the President for his discharge, in which, we believe, the officers of the law united. The President has at last granted the petition, and Marshal Bacon released Smith on Saturday."

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON BOARD THE steamer *Armenia*, on Saturday last, a leather SATCHEL, with steel clasp, containing 1 gold watch and chain, 2 daguerreotypes, 1 hair breastpin, hair bracelet, 1 hair neck-lace, 1 mosaic breastpin, 1 pair cuff pins, and 1 gold pin, with other articles of less value. The articles are mostly presents from a deceased mother, and their return will be thankfully acknowledged by the only surviving daughter. The above reward will be paid, with all expenses for its delivery, by WILSON G. HUNT & CO., No. 30 Park-place, New-York.

LOST—TWO NOTES DRAWN BY H. W. BASH ford, Yonkers, N. Y. to the order of James Warner, one for $2,000, 12 months from May 16, 1859; the other for $1,722, 12 months from May 17, payable at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. JAMES WARNER, Springfield, Mass.

FOUND—A SILK SKIRT.—THE OWNER CAN have the same by addressing E. A. CONNELL, Springfield, Mass.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IMPORTED BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.—Four very handsome entire horses, from the Royal Stables of Europe. They are all young and of perfect action. For further information, apply to Mr. CLEMENTS, at the New York Tattersalls, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE FOR a cart or feed wagon: three sets cart harness and three carts suitable for coal or other purposes. Inquire in the coal office No. 361 Third-av.

SPORTING.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.—IMportations are continually arriving from England of Thorley's Food for Cattle as used in her Majesty's stables, Windsor; throughout the entire Royal military stables of Prussia, and approved of by the leading agriculturists in the Old Country. Testimonials given on application at the central depot, No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York, and at No. 26 Front-st., Toronto, Canada. Sold in casks containing 448 mixings; price $14. For keeping horses in good health and bringing them into splendid condition it is unequaled.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
For sale only by the patentee and manufacturers,
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 83, 55, 57 and 59 Crosby st., New-York.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 307 BROADway, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BENT BUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary buttocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad st., New York. N. B.—Bent fellocs of superior quality always on hand.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? —She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STREETS.—Divine service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and a Prayer meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Friday evening Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—CORner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., the Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector. This Church will be open for Divine service, sermon, and the Holy Communion, on SUNDAY, the 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. The children of the Sunday School will be catechized at 4 P. M., and there will be Divine service and sermon at 8 o'clock in the EVENING.

THE REV. DR. JOHNSON, OF DICKINSON College, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Rev. DAYTON F. REED, of the New-Jersey Conference, at 7½ P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton av. Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER, foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WHITE, minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING, *The Believer's Love for the Sanctuary.* In the AFTERNOON, *Hannah, the Devout Mother.* Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. P. MCMENAMY, D. D, AND other members of the Old True Catholic and Apostolic Christian Church, will continue to give reasons for rejecting the uncatholic dogmas of the Roman Catholic sect, as contained in the creed or oath of Pope Pius IV., in Spring-st. Hall, No. 155 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st. near 5th-av. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The Rev. Dr. LEWIS, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.)—The Rev. MOSES BALLOU, pastor, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the MORNING—*Popular Ignorance of God.* For the EVENING—*Is the New Testament a forgery?*

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.—The Morning Service, at 10½ A. M., is for free and general conference and inquiry, in which all present are invited to join. At the Evening Service, at 7½ o'clock, a discourse will be given by the Pastor, the Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES, on *The New Catholic Church* Seats free.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts. Preaching on SABBATH, Sept. 4, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. BRADY, of this City, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN SERVICE of Belfast, Ireland. The public are cordially invited.

THE PARK TABERNACLE, BROOKLYN, on Cumberland st., between Myrtle and Park avs., is opened for public worship. Preaching by the Rev. C. D. MURRAY of New Haven, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and the Rev. MR. BARTLETT, of Jersey City, at 3½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SEATS FREE.—COME, ONE AND ALL, AND hear the Rev. OTIS SEXTON, late of Winsted, where the great revival first broke out. He will preach in the 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., SUNDAY MORNING, the 4th inst. Services commence at 10½ o'clock; and in Norfolk st. at 3 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO MORROW (Sabbath) by the Pastor, the Rev. R. MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Divine service will be resumed in this church (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place) on the FIRST SABBATH in September at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. There will be evening instead of afternoon service on the second Sabbath of each month.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—(the Rev Dr. MCELROY'S,) 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs. will be opened for divine service TO MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev Dr. THORNWELL, of Columbia, S. C., will preach in the MORNING, and the Rev. Dr. MCELROY in the AFTERNOON.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—UNION-SQUARE.—The Church will be re-opened TO-MORROW. Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Subject in the EVENING, *The Spirit and the Word, as the Strength of an Aggrieved Church and Ministry.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., of Albany, will preach as above, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 4th inst. Morning services at 10½ A. M., and Afternoon at 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., at 4 and 7½ P. M. Also on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. The Rev. FRANK REMINGTON, having accepted the call of this Church to become their Pastor, will enter upon his duties TO MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Baptism at the close of the morning service.

ELM PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner of Hoyt-st. and Fulton av., TO MORROW, (Sunday,) Sept. 4. Communion service in the morning at 10½. Evening service at 7½.

THE REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, AT the Church of the Restoration, Monroe place, Brooklyn, will resume his regular services TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. There will be only the MORNING services in that Church during the present month.

LAWRENCE-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. A. MCELLIARD, the Blind Preacher of Brooklyn, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Sept 4, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. Seats free to strangers.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. JOSEPH KIMBALL, of Rockport, N. Y., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. The children's meeting, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will be addressed by the Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of Troy, N. Y.

SPRING-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having been repaired and refitted, will be reopened for public worship, SABBATH, Sept. 4, at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M. Sabbath School as usual. The Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN, Pastor.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d st.; the Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM. MORNING services only. Subject TO-MORROW —*Prove all things.* For the SUNDAY following—*Hold fast that which is Good.*

THE REV. DR. MARSELUS—OF NEW-York, will preach at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, next SABBATH, Sept. 4. Service in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SERVICE.—Sixteenth Sunday. Sept. 4. The Rev. WM. AIKMAN will preach, in the large hall, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Union prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. and every morning through the week, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

THE SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., having been reopened, the Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH will preach, Providence permitting, TO MOROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. DR. LYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M and 3½ and 7½ P.M. Seats free.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, ORCHARD-ST., NEAR BROOME.—Services will be resumed in this Church TO-MORROW. The Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

ABINGDON SQUARE UNION CHURCH.—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, *Annanias and Sapphira.* Children's monthly meeting at 3½ P. M.

The Rev. D. G. A. BOOTT, Squier Institute.

There is but one Sewing-Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's. Judge MEIGS, American Institute.

The most practical invention adapted to common use. *Com Mechanics' Institute, Baltimore.*

It will work as great a change in the family as railways have in States.

The machine has given the highest satisfaction. It is indeed a household treasure. It runs with ease and velocity, makes a beautiful stitch, and has not once got out of repair. T. S. ARTHUR, *Arthur's Home Mag.*

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

"DRAGON'S BLOOD,"
A NEW INVENTION.

To ladies and all who wish to obtain a natural and healthy color to the cheeks, without the aid of rouge or paints.

The advertiser (a practical chemist) has discovered a mixture which when applied to the surface of the skin imparts a natural rosy and healthy bloom, so like life, and at the same time so beautiful, that its application cannot be discovered by the closet scrutiny, and when once applied remains durable for life will not wash or rub off, is quite harmless and can be used without the least injury to the skin No toilet should be without it Sold in bottles, with full directions for use, (only by the inventor,) and mailed free from observation to any address, on receipt of $2. Address Mr. GEBE, Practical Chemist, No. 72 St. Antoine-st., Montreal, Canada.

LEARY & CO.

Introduce, this day, the AUTUMN FASHION FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS, and would remark that for the past THIRTY YEARS no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their Fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 335 and 862 Broadway, No. 168 Bowery, and at Mrs. Hayes', Brooklyn.

CROTON WATER.

ANDREW SCHELLING'S Croton Water Filter and Charcoal for Rectifying, can be had at No. 152 3d-st., also, at the factory, Nos. 135 and 139 West 32d st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C ALLEN S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

CHIRIQUI IDOLS FOR SALE.—A COMplete assortment received direct from Chiriqui for sale by FERD. THIERIOT,
Importer of Watches,
No. 3 Maiden-lane.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—On State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. S. A. BAKER. Subject—*Religious Excitement—the Irish Revival.* In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. GEO. STORRS. Subject—*Roman Papal Power and Napoleon Dynasty as connected with Scripture Prophecy.*

THE REV. DR. HOLMAN, HAVING RETurned from the East, will preach at Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 41st st. and 6th Avenue on Sabbath next, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7½ Subject—Morning, "The Revival in Ireland;" Evening "the Living Jesus." In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, religious services. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered in the morning.

THE ORDINANCE OF BELIEVERS' BAPTISM will be administered at Communipaw at 10½ A. M. NEXT SABBATH, by the Pastor of the Hudson City Baptist Church, New Jersey. (SAMUEL L. KNAPP,) at which time and place a sermon may be expected. By order and in behalf of the Church. J. T. FIRTH.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY YOUNG MEN'S Baptist Union Prayer Meeting will be held with the North-fork Baptist Church, (North-st., near Broome) on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock. The young men of the denomination and of the City generally are most earnestly invited to attend,

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church of this City will commence holding divine service in the Sabbath-School Room of their new Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, TO MORROW. The Pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING, by the Rev. Prof. JOHNSTON, of Carlisle College, at 7½ o'clock. Sacramental service at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Broome and Greene sts.—This church having been closed during August, will be reopened (D. V.) next SABBATH, Sept. 4. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject of the afternoon discourse—*The Parable of the Great Supper.*

THE PROPHET ONCE MORE!—THAT very strange man, who is believed to be sent in the Spirit of Elijah, according to our Lord's prediction, in Matt. 17: 11, will preach the Word of Prophecy TO MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—THE NEW-ENGLAND Congregational Church will be reopened for public service TO MORROW MORNING. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, and 7½ o'clock P.M. by the Rev. W. B. TOMPKINS, of Bridgwater, N. Y.

THE REV. ROBERT M. HENRY, OF Chicago, will preach D. V. TO-MORROW in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach regularly every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th av. Subject, TO-MORROW, *Getting and Giving.*

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH, will open for public worship TO MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The pastor, the Rev. B. PETERS, will officiate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
With important improvements.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
THE GREAT ECONOMIZER OF TIME AND PRESERVER OF HEALTH.

It is found by accurate experiment that the stitching of a sheet, requiring by hand 13 hours and 31 minutes, can be done by this machine in 1 hour and 5 minutes. Other work is done with equal facility.

THE LOCK STITCH MADE BY THIS MACHINE is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

GOOD NEWS—*From the Christian Advocate and Journal.*—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have been brought fairly into competition. In every case the Wheeler & Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fairs of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and California, and the Fairs in Cincinnati Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond and San Francisco At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association, the Examining Committee was composed of 25 ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson machine the highest and only premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at $75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.

We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
It has no rival.—*Scientific American*
Works more uniformly than the hand.—*Herald.*
Equal to nine seamstresses.—*Home Journal.*
An almost perfect instrument.—*Evening Post.*
The machine for family use.—*Advocate and Journal.*
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent.*
We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—*Evangelist.*
Will give entire satisfaction.—*Observer.*
The best ever invented.—*Christian Inquirer.*
A triumph of mechanical genius.—*Dr's Dictionary.*
In looking for the best see them.—*Examiner.*
Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher.*
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intelligencer.*
A swift-fingered sister of charity.—*S. S. Advocate.*
Worthy of the highest award.—*Sabbath Recorder.*
It surpasses all others.—*Ladies' Repository.*
A benefaction of the age.—*Putnam's Monthly.*
It is an American institution.—*Knickerbocker.*
A complete success.—*National Magazine.*
Magical in operation.—*Mrs. Stephens' Monthly.*
It is eminently superior.—*Scientific American.*
Beyond all question.—*Pictorial Museum.*
Illustrated, the stitch cannot be unraveled.—*Am. Agriculturist.*
They maintain the preeminence.—*Express.*
Saves the time and health of ten women.—*Water-Cure.*
Our household is in ecstacies with it.—*Porter's Spirit.*
Its superiority is unquestioned.—*Freeman's Journal.*
Its superiority is obvious.—*Household Words.*
Hand sewing cannot equal it.—*The Tablet.*
Supply the fashionable world.—*Daily News.*
Are preeminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor.*
One of our household gods.—*U. S. Journal.*
Unrivalled in every quality.—*Day Book.*
It has no superior.—*Dispatch.*
Pretty, useful, and fashionable.—*Ladie's Gazette.*
Have no equal in family use.—*Musical World*
The best suited for sewing.—*Mining Journal.*
Combine every requirement.—*Family Magazine.*
It combines every essential.—*Living Age.*
Vastly superior to all other.—*Golden Prize.*
We entirely prefer them.—*Mother's Journal.*
We cannot join in its praise.—*New Yorker.*

I find your machine invaluable I have used it a year, and it has never been out of order. The stitch is very durable, and can be adapted to fine or coarse materials. It woras with the rapidity of a dozen hands; saves much time, fatigue and expense in one of your machines is used in my family, another in the household of a sister, and others by various friends The opinions of all accord with that I have just expressed

MRS. ANN CORA RITCHIE.

Of it we can speak with entire clearness and confidence, after the use of one four years or more in our family. We look upon it as one of the benefactions of the age and one which will constitute an era in the history of woman.

MRS. E. OAKES SMITH.

Mrs. Vinton desires me to express to you her entire satisfaction with your Sewing Machine. I may add that, judging from the frequency of the rapid tick of this machine, it promotes both industry and pleasure. My purse bears witness that the Sewing Machine, among its other excellences, is a household economy.

REV. DR. FRANCIS VINTON.

Your admirable *Needlewoman* is the only seamstress that defies extortionate men. They cannot cheat it, or starve it, nor deprive it of sleep, nor tire it out, nor make it hands weary. It is a worker that is a match for the most unscrupulous and avaricious manufacturer. At last I am thankful that there is a Machine Woman that can not be oppressed nor kept in suffering.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I regard it as the best instrument I have seen, for neatness, variety, rapidity and beauty of performance. Its introduction among the families of our land will be a benefaction and a blessing to mothers and daughters.

The Rev. D. G. A. BOOTT, Squier Institute.

There is but one Sewing-Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's. Judge MEIGS, American Institute.

The most practical invention adapted to common use. *Com Mechanics' Institute, Baltimore.*

It will work as great a change in the family as railways have in States.

The machine has given the highest satisfaction. It is indeed a household treasure It runs with ease and velocity, makes a beautiful stitch, and has not once got out of repair. T. S. ARTHUR, *Arthur's Home Mag.*

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced,

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fire-proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eighty hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been specially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Pointe Lear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS,
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MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3½, 5:10, 6:40 P.M.
CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS in the new first class brown stone house, No. 120 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for gentlemen and their wives; also two hall bedrooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References required.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and comfortable homes. House, containing all the modern improvements, No. 59 State-st., between Hicks and Henry sts. One suite of unfurnished rooms. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife and a young lady want board in Brooklyn in a religious family. Location between Concord-st. and Fulton-av., and Fulton and Prince-sts preferred. Address Box No. 351 Post office. Terms must be moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can find accommodations by applying at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE FERRIES—No. 65 Nassau-st; a front and back parlor newly furnished on second floor. Dinner at 6.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, apply to CHAS. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife. The above room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam; private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family or for three or four gentlemen.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a new house with all the modern improvements, conveniently located between 5th and Madison avs., can accommodate a few individuals with board and all the comforts of a desirable home. The best references given and required. For further particulars address P. A., Box No. 1,380 Post office.

A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY OF a christian principle could accommodate one or more gentlemen with large comfortable bedrooms, simply, and with partial board, if desired, in a first-class house, to a street and neighborhood unexceptionable Apply at No. 170 West 26th-st., or to W. S. H., No. 4 Wall-st., second story.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1859.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland. *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office to-day, 2 pt. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian screw-steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., with four days later European advices, is now about due at Quebec. She had not passed Further Point at 10 o'clock last night.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to July 8, reach us through an arrival at Boston. Two steamers of the Buenos Ayres navy in passing up the Parana had been fired into from Rosario. Shots from the same post had been discharged into the steamer *Asuncion*, upon which our Minister, Mr. YANCEY, was proceeding to Buenos Ayres. Mr. YANCEY had protested against the fact, and also against the decree of Gen. URQUIZA declaring the port of Buenos Ayres closed to neutral shipping.

By the *Quaker City* we have Havana dates to August 29. The health of the city was good; the weather extremely warm. Much annoyance was experienced by American sea captains at a decree which will seriously incommode traders with the Island. The old postal regulations had been restored. Sugar was dull, freights improved, exchanges languid. The *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans, on the 27th ult., and Havana on the 29th, also arrived last evening, making the quickest trip on record between New-Orleans and this port, *vid* Havana. There is nothing important to add to the news by the *Quaker City*. The *Cahawba* brought 160,000 Mexican dollars from New-Orleans.

Our Arizona correspondence states that the depredations of the Apache Indians in that Territory are becoming almost unendurable. Their offences are committed alike against person and property. Stealing live stock is their favorite amusement, and the settlers are in constant fear of surprises. A change in the location of the military posts is earnestly urged, with a view to keeping the savages in check.

Ex-President PIERCE reached his home in Concord yesterday. He was received at the Nashua dépôt by a deputation of citizens from Manchester, accompanied by the Amoskeag Veterans, and much enthusiasm was manifested. A special train conveyed him and his escort to Manchester, when a procession was formed and marched through the principal streets, and was succeeded by a collation, with speeches, etc. He was then escorted to Concord, where similar demonstrations of respect awaited him. Last night he was serenaded.

Several attempts have been made within a few months to throw trains off the track of the Western division of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and the officers of the road recently applied to the Mayor of Cincinnati for assistance in ferreting out the scoundrels who were engaged in the outrage. The Mayor accordingly dispatched a Cincinnati detective on the required duty, who succeeded in arresting two men in the very act of obstructing the passage of the mail train west, on the night of the 30th ult. The place selected for the murderous attempt was a very dangerous one, where many of the passengers must inevitably have lost their lives. The villains were lodged in jail at Salem, Ill.

No trains have left Chicago on the Michigan Southern Railroad since Thursday, in consequence of a strike of the machinists at La Porte and Adrian. The cause of the strike is the alleged inability or refusal of the Company to pay back wages. A strike is also in progress among the coal miners of Pittsburg, Pa. They contend for the right to be paid by weight instead of by measurement.

The committee appointed by the Tammany General Committee, to meet Secretary COBB, now stopping at the St. Nicholas, to protest against the adoption of the contract system in the Public Store, at No. 12 Broad-street, discharged its duty yesterday. It transpired that the contracts had already been awarded to Messrs. J. C. MARTIN, U. F. MCINTYRE, JAS. CRAIG, BIXBY, and others. All the Committee could do, consequently, was to prophecy all manner of evil as the necessary result of the adoption of this system.

The mean rascal who recently perpetrated the swindle upon fifteen young ladies from Philadelphia, whom he decoyed to this City on pretence of wishing to employ them for school and music teachers in the South, was yesterday arrested in Washington, and is now in prison there, awaiting a requisition from the Governor of New-York. He has a wife in Washington, and slept at her residence on Thursday night. He has latterly been employed as a laborer in the Patent Office, and is said to have in some manner swindled some of the citizens of Washington. Two large traveling trunks, to which he lays claim, are at the express office in that city, and are supposed to contain valuables belonging to his victims.

The steam boiler in the machine-shop of Messrs. STEWART & BROWN, in Goerck-street, near Rivington, exploded yesterday afternoon, throwing down the building, killing one man and injuring several others—one, it is believed, fatally. The adjoining buildings were somewhat injured by the explosion. It is stated that a short time previous to the catastrophe, the engineer complained that he could not get the usual pressure of steam upon the boiler.

The City churches, many of which have been closed during the usual Summer vacation, will be reopened to-morrow under the pastorships of their respective ministers, who have for the most part returned from the country, with health much improved, ready to resume their pastoral labors.

There was another brilliant display of aural light last night, accompanied by a very cold wind from the Northwest. We publish this morning a highly interesting account of the effect of the aurora of Sunday night on the telegraph wires in various parts of the country.

Cotton continued inactive yesterday. Flour and Wheat were heavy, and prices favored buyers. Corn was in demand, and was quite firm. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork was unsettled. Coffee was in lively request. Sugars were freely offered and purchased at, however, somewhat easier rates. Molasses was quiet, as were likewise Rice, Copper, Hemp, Lime, Oils, Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine, Cigar Leaf Tobacco, Dry Cod-fish, Hops, Hides and Leather, were in good demand. Other branches of trade were unaltered.

The Washington Monument.

Lieutenant IVES, to whom the care of the National Monument to WASHINGTON, at the Federal Capital, has been confided, with the permission of the Secretary of War, has just issued a careful explanation of his object in suggesting that boxes for the collection of voluntary contributions from the people at large, toward the completion of the work, should be set up in the various Post-offices of the United States. As set forth by the projector, this scheme would really appear to be both becoming and practicable. Lieutenant IVES protests, very properly, against the dismal sort of patriotic mendicancy which has, of late years, come so sadly into vogue. The Monument at Washington is a fact; an incomplete fact, indeed, like the Cathedral at Cologne, or the German Constitution, but still a fact. It rears itself aloft, nearly two hundred feet of solid and substantial stone, and cries aloud for its unfinished shaft for decisive popular action in its behalf. Clearly it cannot remain in its present condition, without making us something more than ridiculous in the eyes of all foreigners who see it, and in our own. As clearly Congress will do nothing to carry the work through successfully. Lieutenant IVES, therefore, having thoroughly exploded the worst feature of the architectural plan, that vast oven from which the obelisk was originally represented as destined to emerge, and having resolved to make the monument simply a magnificent and unrivalled shaft of marble, which shall be the loftiest work of human hands on earth, has made a careful calculation, from which it results that the sum of $300,000 alone will be required to finish the structure, and that the sum ought to be raised by the free-will offerings of the American people. He has therefore suggested that the Post-offices of the country, 30,000 in number, should be furnished each with a box, into which all citizens who are disposed to do so may drop their contributions, be those contributions never so small. An average return from each Post-office of *ten dollars* in three years would meet the whole of the requisite outlay. It can hardly be that with this understanding of the project as it stands, and with the guarantees for the honest prosecution of the work afforded by the high character of those who have it in charge, our people should remain sluggishly indifferent to the disgrace of leaving a monument to WASHINGTON, so conspicuously begun as this, miserably incomplete in the very heart of the city which wears his glorious and beloved name.

The Canal Convention.

The Railroad interest has blundered a premature charge upon the Canals. Mr. BROCKWAY'S paper, pronouncing the Canals too slow for this fast age, and the whole system a broken-backed concern, which has seen its best days, was published a month too early. It has revealed the carefully-concealed truth that a combination exists deliberately to break down these great public works, upon which the State has spent forty years of labor, just at the time when their enlargement is substantially completed, and to discredit them for the sake of diminishing their revenues, with a view at last of bringing them under the hammer. It is true, our present Constitution expressly prohibits the sale of the Canals; but six years hence we shall hold another Constitutional Convention, and by that time a studiously illiberal policy may have swelled their debt into proportions so absolutely odious, that any disposition of them whatever will seem a relief; or should public sentiment be sufficiently debauched before 1866, there is a short cut, well known to politicians, for the avoidance of the Constitutional disability.

Fortunate then for the State was this premature publication of the Railroad conspiracy. The announcement rallies the friends of the Canals at an auspicious moment. Had the alarm been given a week later, the political conventions might have ignored the whole question, and at least a year would have been lost. But now this is impossible. The Canal Convention which opened its sessions at Rochester on Thursday, found itself unexpectedly a centre of attraction. A matter which seemed, when the call was issued, to be more important than interesting, suddenly appeared invested with popular attention. The Convention anticipated a heavy preliminary labor—the task of convincing the people that the Canals really have mortal enemies, and that intending buyers are busy cheapening their value for the sake of securing them at a low figure. But that weary work was spared them. The foe unmasked himself in time, and left them all their leisure for preparing his defeat. This, however, is no holiday undertaking.

The Canals of the State, though within twenty-three years they have brought into the Treasury $39,709,048 of net profits, have still a debt to their account of $27,000,000. Their surplus revenues have been diverted to all manner of objects except to the extinguishment of their debt. The expense of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs in 1858 was less than double the expense for those purposes in 1837, although the liabilities to damage were more than doubled. To maintain their position as the chief carrier between the lakes and the seaboard against powerful competition, tolls on the Canals have been forced down faster than their revenues would warrant. The money lost to their income, however, was not wasted upon a Company, but saved to the people, taxed just so much the more lightly.

In November next the administration of the public works for the next two years will be determined at the polls. It was clearly the business of this Convention to do all in its power to prevent it from being given to men who have no faith in Canals, or worse yet, to officers who have a direct interest in making their returns show as badly as possible.

How wisely the Convention has performed its delicate and important duties may be seen by our reports of its proceedings. There were some speeches made that evinced more excitement than reason, and some things said about the corruption cheaply wrought by free passes, and the buying and selling of Legislatures, and the motives of public men, that were extremely impertinent to the cause the orators had at heart. But there was also a good deal of sound logic uttered, and many facts were presented that all men will be the wiser for digesting. The brief, but sufficiently explicit letter of Ex-Governor HUNT, and the clear, cool statements of Mr. RUGGLES, will be perused with special interest. On the whole, the Convention was sensible and timely in its action. It has put the Canals into the coming canvass, and unwelcome as this element will be at Syracuse, neither Republicans nor Democrats can afford to overlook it. If either should, the Americans can hardly fail to take the cue, and when selecting "the best men of all parties," to make sure that at the same time they are "sound on the Canals," and so retrieve their else rather doubtful fortunes.

The Central Park.

The people of New-York are gradually awakening to a sense of the really priceless possession which the Central Park bids fair to be to them and to "their heirs forever." Not a mere common, or play-ground, or loungingplace is preparing for us in this vast and beautiful public work, but a majestic breathingplace for the life of a great city, and an imperial domain of beauty, worthy the metropolis of the great Republic. The scale on which the Park has been laid out is perhaps the finest contradiction ever yet given of the current belief that the people can never make up their minds to do half as much for themselves as despots would do for them; while the skill, tact, honesty and energy with which the work is prosecuted offer us the most comfortable assurance we can anywhere find that the capacity of carrying on a public improvement efficiently has not utterly died out among us. We elsewhere give our readers a synopsis of the system on which the labor of the Park is conducted, which speaks for itself more eloquently than any eulogy could.

The weekly performances of Dodworth's Band in the Ramble have already done a great deal to attract our population to that lovely spot, and are thus making them familiar with the spirit that presides over the whole Park, and with the promise it offers for the future. The quiet and decorum which have marked these performances, as well as the undisturbed tranquillity which reigns on Sunday afternoons among the thousands of our fellow-citizens who then frequent the Park in search of fresh air and innocent recreation, give admirable augury for the future.

And we must, therefore, express our sincere satisfaction with the action of the Commissioners of the Park, in refusing on Thursday last to bring the Park into the arena of political disputes, by organizing Sunday concerts on the grounds. Had the Commissioners taken such a step as this, they would have lent themselves to the designs of a knot of vulgar agitators who desire to make a pretended regard for religious freedom the cloak for an elaborate attempt at the abolition of all laws which protect the Sabbath of the poor, by closing the haunts of dissipation and low indulgence. There exists as yet no popular demand for any organization of public concerts in our public grounds on Sunday. The proposition comes through the most notorious mouthpieces of a merely Anti-Sabbatarian faction; and is part of a scheme for awakening, if possible, that worst of civil quarrels a—dispute between the different classes of the community on a point of theological belief and religious ritual.

The Great Eastern Steamship.

Notwithstanding a definite announcement made by the Company which owns the *Great Eastern*, to the effect that the great ship will certainly make her first Transatlantic voyage from Holyhead to Portland, some doubts still exist as to her destination upon this side of the Atlantic. Mr. JOHN O. LEVER early in the last month proposed to charter the monster for his Galway line. This proposition the Company for a moment appear to have entertained; but by subsequently announcing the departure of the vessel from Holyhead, and by a card issued on Wednesday, Aug 17, they have sufficiently shown their indisposition to close finally with the offer. In their card they state distinctly that they have declined the LEVER proposition; and as if to clinch the denial, add that "the ship is not open for charter," and that she will "sail as announced." The advertisements of her intended departure for Portland remain unaltered in the London papers of Aug. 20, our latest date. On the other hand, private letters of the 19th, state that another proposition from Mr. LEVER was under consideration; and by the *Jason*, which left Galway on the afternoon of the 20th, with dispatches from London up to the latest moment, Mr. LEVER telegraphs to his agents here that he *has* chartered the *Great Eastern*, and that she will sail from Galway to New-York. It is evident therefore that the Cisatlantic terminus of the most interesting voyage made across the Atlantic since the days of COLUMBUS, is still in doubt, and that a further arrival from Europe alone can settle the question definitely. In the meantime there is much reason to hope the waters of New-York Bay may receive the gigantic vessel.

Had less of ignorant twaddle been talked about the approaches of our harbor, there could be no hesitation on the part of the proprietors of the *Leviathan* in sending her hither directly. Accepting, without reflection, the reckless representations of a portion of the Press the public, and especially the English public, has been induced to doubt the feasibility of a safe passage of the *Great Eastern* through the ordinary channels leading into this port; taking it for granted, in the first instance, that the entrance through the Narrows is out of the question, and next, that only by the employment of great skill and through serious dangers could the mighty stranger descend the Sound and the East River to the northern verge of Hellgate.

The truth in all probability is, that there would be no sort of difficulty in bringing this vessel through the ordinary ship-channel into New-York harbor. There are a dozen pilots of the port who would stake their reputations upon sailing her in safety with the trifling load she is likely to carry upon this experimental trip. Any vessel drawing no more than 23 feet water can pass through the usual channel at low water without impediment. The *Great Eastern*, according to the estimates of her projectors, was to draw only 15½ feet when launched; but she was to be launched, with coal, ballast, crew, water and stores aboard, and in all respects ready for sea. The same estimates reckoned that with light freight, coal, ballast and passengers, she would draw 20 feet; and only when loaded to her utmost capacity, and with fuel sufficient to carry her around the world, would she require a depth of 30 feet. These are the official indications of the exactions of the ship; and founding our conclusions upon them, and also upon the facts that on her forthcoming trip the vessel will probably bear *no* freight at all, and but few passengers comparatively, and no more than half the quantity of coals demanded by a round trip to Australia, we have good grounds for believing that her draught will be less than 20 feet; and, therefore, that New-York Bay and the North River are perfectly accessible to her mighty bulk.

It should be the wish of every American whose patriotism is not purely provincial, that the eventful experiment in navigation now under weigh may be triumphantly consummated in the waters of the great commercial metropolis of the United States, rather than in any port of the second class. However our sister cities on the seaboard may like to amuse themselves with their own pretensions to rival New-York in this or that attribute of municipal importance, they know very well and should have no good reason for refusing to acknowledge that no city of the Union really presents so grand a type of our American civilization and of our national power as the capital of the Empire State. The advent of the colossal vessel which is so reasonably expected to revolutionize the traffic of the seas could nowhere else in the New World be solemnized so fitly as in the only American city which ranks with the two or three world-renowned centres of commerce and of population. In saying this we speak not as New-Yorkers, but as Americans; and we are very sure that all intelligent and candid Americans, wherever their local interests or sympathies may be, will on a moment's reflection very cordially agree with us.

SUPPOSED CHILD-MURDER.—We mentioned yesterday that the body of a male infant had been found on Thursday in the East River, at the foot of Twentieth-street. An investigation of the matter was yesterday made by Coroner JACKMAN, which resulted in the showing of suspicious circumstances. A *post mortem* examination of the body disclosed the fact that the child had been born alive, and that death had been caused by suffocation. The remains when found were tied up in a piece of bagging, and part of an undergarment, and attached to them, by a piece of cord, was an iron wheel and a large stone, evidently for the purpose of sinking the corpse. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning from having been thrown into the water by some person or persons unknown."

AURORA AUSTRALIS.

Magnificent Display on Friday Morning.

The exhibition of the Aurora on Thursday night and Friday morning, exceeded in brilliancy that of last Sunday evening; but upon the last occasion it was chiefly confined to the southern heavens, and hence was more properly an *Aurora Australis* than an *Aurora Borealis*. At one time the light lay along within five degrees of the southern horizon, like a bright, white cloud, with the lower edge as well defined as the edge of a sheet of white paper. From 1 to 2 o'clock A. M., the marked features of the light were an immense pillar, or rather bank, of livid red in the southeast, and a corresponding bank of yellowish white light in the southwest. From these shot up red, orange, yellow and white streamers, which nearly met in a point south of the zenith. There was also, at that time, considerable white light in confused shapes, sporting itself in the north. But two hours later, when the light, as a whole, was at its greatest brilliancy, the northern heavens were perfectly unilluminated, with the exception of a few dim and almost imperceptible white streamers, which passed from the zenith nearly half way down to the north star. At that time almost the whole southern heavens were in a livid red flame, brightest still in the southeast and southwest. Streamers of yellow and orange shot up and met and crossed each other, like the bayonets upon a stack of guns, in the open space between the constellations Aries, Taurus and the Head of Medusa—about fifteen degrees south of the zenith. In this manner—alternating great pillars, rolling cumuli, shooting streamers, curdled and wisped and fleecy waves—rapidly changing its hues from red to orange, orange to yellow, and yellow to white, and back in the same order to brilliant red, the magnificent auroral glory continued its grand and inexplicable movements until the light of morning overpowered its radiance and it was lost in the beams of the rising sun.

Mr. Meriam's Opinions on the Boreal Light —One of his Friends Finds a Piece of the Aurora on his Hen-coop.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning the Aurora Borealis was bright and clear like moonlight, and slightly tinged with a pinky hue or pale flame color.

The Aurora (*electricity discharged from the craters of volcanos*) either dissolves in the atmosphere, and is thus diffused through space or concentrated into a *gelatinous* substance forming *meteors*, called *shooting stars*. These meteors dissolve rapidly in atmospheric air, but sometimes reach the earth before dissolving, and resemble thin starch.

A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing to the editor from Cleveland, Ohio, says, he saw a few *meteors* later in the evening of the 28th ult., when the Aurora was so brilliant.

The night of the 19th and 20th of February, 1852, when the Aurora Borealis shown with such brilliancy throughout the night, the telegraph wires at Boston were furnished with electricity without the aid of the battery, and my thermometers, connected with the earth and atmosphere by copper wires, indicated four degrees higher temperature than those connected with the earth and atmosphere by iron wires.

I have a record of the Aurora Borealis suspending the transmission of the proceedings of Parliament from London to Edinburg a few years ago.

I printed a full and detailed account of the great meteoric shower of Nov. 13, 1833, obtained from forty-six different places of observation, together with an account of the great meteoric shower, Nov. 12, 1799. It occupies five pages of the New York *Municipal Gazette*, from which I make the following extracts:

Nov. 13, 1833.—At Dover, N. H., there was an appearance of the Aurora Borealis early in the preceding evening, which continued till 4 o'clock in the morning, when it suddenly broke out into streams of strong light, spreading into columns, changing into a thousand different shapes, varying their colors through all the tints of the rainbow, and shooting from the horizon almost to the zenith. This scene was followed by a splendid exhibition of fireworks. Luminous balls might be seen darting about with great velocity, leaving behind them a train resembling that of a comet. The whole was closed by the formation of a triumphal arch, which vanished before the coming light of morning.—*Professor Caswell.*

The Aurora Borealis during the whole time of my observations, which was about half an hour, (from 4½ to 5 o'clock,) was distinctly visible, though by no means so brilliant or so active as that meteor usually is when visible here.—*Buffalo Journal.*

There was also (at Cincinnati) an Aurora or boreal light in a direction a little north of east. The lower edge of this bank of light appeared to be several degrees above the horizon.—*Letter of Mr. Darius Lapham to Professor Silliman.*

At Poland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock in the evening, the Aurora Borealis was very distinct.—*Dr. J. P. Kirtland.*

We have received a communication from H. H. GARLAND, of Nelson County, who states that on hearing a large drop of water fall on the roof of a cave, he immediately looked, and discovered a substance of about the circumference of a twenty-five cent piece, of the consistence and appearance of the white of an egg made hot, or, perhaps, animal jelly broken into fragments would be a better comparison.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Persons in this town saw particles of "fiery rain" strike the ground, and on examination discovered *lumps of jelly*, as they term them.—*Rahway (N. J.) Advocate.*

After sunrise a mass of gelatinous matter was found, which from its singular texture is supposed to have formed one of the large meteors. Its appearance resembled soft soap. It possessed little elasticity, and on the application of heat evaporated as readily as water. The manner in which this substance fell on the ground indicated that it had fallen with prodigious force.—*Newark, N. J., Paper.*

A woman at this place, (West Point,) who was milking about sunrise, on the 13th, saw something come down "with a spash" before her. On looking, she saw a round flattened mass, about a tea-cup or coffee-cup full, looking like boiled starch, so clear that she could see the ground through it. At 10 o'clock she went out to show it to some persons, and no vestige of it remained. A boy observed some minute particles on the spot, as large as small shot or pin's heads, of irregular shape, and falling to powder, and disappearing when he went to take them up. I went to the spot with the woman and boy, and concluded that if I heard of any analogous facts from other quarters, I would consider this as entitled to notice, but not otherwise.—*Mr. Alexander C. Twining to Prof. Olmsted.*

One of our citizens was awakened by a ball of fire falling against his window.—*Hartford Times.*

I have a very interesting account of Aurora Borealis seen all over Europe, March, 1715, but this communication is so lengthy that I omit it.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Sept. 2, 1859. E. MERIAM.

The Auroral Display in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 2,

There was another display of the Aurora last night, so brilliant that at about one o'clock ordinary print could be read by the light. The effect continued through this forenoon, considerably affecting the working of the telegraph lines. The auroral currents from east to west were so regular that the operators on the Eastern lines were able to hold communication and transmit messages over the line between this city and Portland, the usual batteries being discontinued from the wire. The same effects were exhibited upon the Cape Cod and other lines.

Reopening of the Churches in this City and Brooklyn.

The clergymen having under their pastoral charge the various denominational churches in this City and Brooklyn have, for the most part, returned from their respective trips into the country, whence it is their custom to repair during each Summer vacation, which embraces usually six or eight weeks previous to the 1st of September, and which is generally improved by both pastors and congregations for recreation and improvement of health. Though of the latter few have as yet wended their way homeward, owing in part to the late period attending the commencement of the "heated term" the present season, and the continuance of pleasant weather, which tempts a prolongation of the enjoyment of Summer festivities in the country, yet by a long established custom to which the several denominations generally observe, the City churches are thrown open to the public on the first Sabbath of September, at which time the pastor of each is usually present.

We append a list of those clergymen regarding whose absence and return to their pastoral labors we have been able to inform ourselves:

The Rev. S. H. TYNG, D.D., Rector of "St. George's Episcopal Church," has been spending a short season at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., and has returned in good health. His church has been closed, but will be reopened to-morrow.

The Rev. F. L. HAWKS, D.D., Rector of "Calvary Church," Fourth-avenue, corner of East Twenty first-street, has been absent at Newport some three weeks, but resumed his labors at his church on the third Sabbath in August.

The Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D.D., Pastor of "Church of all Souls," Fourth-avenue, corner East Twentieth-street, has been sojourning at Walpole, N. H. He resumes his pastoral labors on the 25th of the present month, meanwhile paying a visit to Antioch College, Willow Springs, Ohio.

Rev. G. B. CHEEVER, D.D., Pastor Church of the Puritans, Union-square, has been lecturing throughout this State during some three weeks. His church, which has been closed, will be opened to-morrow for service, at which time he will preach.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has devoted a portion of his time to lecturing in various parts of this State; during the remainder he has been at his home, near Peekskill. Mr. BEECHER will probably not be able to occupy his pulpit more than once on the morrow, owing to a periodical disaffection of the throat, which for several days has caused slight illness.

Rev. W. H. BARNARD, Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, has been absent some weeks on a trip to the White Mountains, and returns in good health. It is his purpose to preach to-morrow.

The Rev. W. J. BUDINGTON, D. D., pastor of Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, (Brooklyn, has been absent about seven weeks on a tour to the White Mountains in company with Professor PORTER, of New-Haven. These gentlemen made their journey on horseback, and the incidents attending their somewhat novel trip have been noticed at times in the newspapers throughout the country. Dr. BUDINGTON will preach to-morrow at his church as above stated

The Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., of the South Congregational Church, (Brooklyn,) has been absent in the Eastern States some four weeks, during which time, while at Hamilton College, an able address was delivered by him at that institution. His church will be reopened to-morrow, at which time he will preach.

The Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, has been spending the Summer with his family at Andover, Mass. He returns in good health to occupy his pulpit to-morrow.

The Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., Pastor of the "Church of the Pilgrims," Brooklyn, has been at Lenox, Mass., during most of the Summer, and returns with a view to preaching on the morrow.

The Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, D. D., has been absent since May last on a tour throughout Europe, with a view to the improvement of his health, visiting, among other places of interest, the valley of the Waldenses, Herculaneum, and various points in Northern Italy. He will return in about three weeks

Rev. GARDINER SPRING D.D., Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and West Thirty-seventh-street, has been spending the Summer at Saratoga and in various parts of this State. He returns in good health to resume his pastoral labors to-morrow.

The Rev. S. T. SPEER, of the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, has been absent nearly three months at Ballston and Saratoga. His health having been much impaired of late by close application, he will not be able to resume immediately his labors as pastor.

The Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D., Pastor of the South Congregational Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, after a trip to Illinois, where he remained on a visit to his father's residence some weeks, has returned. He occupied his pulpit last Sabbath.

The Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, D. D., Pastor of the South Baptist Church, No. 147 West Twenty-fifth-street, has been absent some four weeks with his family in the Eastern States, and will occupy his pulpit to-morrow.

After the Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., of the North Dutch Church, corner Fulton and William streets, has spent about a month in Saratoga County, and returns in good health to preach to-morrow.

The Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, D. D., Associate Pastor of the North Dutch Church, has been spending some two months at the Holland Colony, a settlement of native Hollanders at Holland, Ottawa County, Mich., founded under the auspices of the General Synod of the Dutch Church. Dr. D. has returned in good health and will preach to-morrow.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN GOERCK-STREET.

One Man Killed and Several Wounded—A Machine-shop Blown to Pieces.

A boiler explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in a machine shop in Goerck-street, by which one man was instantly killed, and several wounded, and one of whom will in all probability die of his injuries. At about 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon the people in Goerck street, near Rivington, were startled by a sound resembling the discharge of cannon, and some of them on rushing to the street to learn the cause, saw the three-story brick building Nos. 104 and 106 Goerck-street, tumbling in ruins. A scene of great excitement ensued. It was soon ascertained that the boiler of the premises, situated in the cellar, had exploded, and that some of the men employed in the place were buried in the ruins of the building. Those who were near at hand set to work, and in an hour every person who was in the building at the time the accident occurred had been rescued, except one man named JAMES SHAW, a German, who was found near the edge of the ruins, dead—his head and side having been crushed in a shocking manner. Several others were badly wounded. They were taken to the Station-house of the Eleventh Ward. The building, which is a total wreck, was about forty feet front forty feet deep, and was used as a shop for the manufacture of iron shutters by Messrs. STEWART & BROWN on the two lower floors, and on the third floor by JOHN ROACH as a pattern shop. At the time of the accident there were about ten persons at work on the first and second floors, six of whom were injured and one killed, and one boy on the third floor was hurt. The premises consist of three buildings, the one blown to pieces, an iron foundry of brick, about seventy feet front by eighty feet deep, and a little brick office one story high. The iron foundry is situated in the rear of the building blown down, and the office on the right. The boiler was in the front of the three-story building, near the office, and when it blew up it raised in the air perhaps fifty feet, turned over and broke through the rear wall. The boiler was built about three years since, at the Dry Dock Iron Works of J. S. UNDERHILL, and was of what is called the locomotive pattern. The son of Mr. ROACH states that it was warranted to stand 160 pounds pressure to the square inch

In the foundry there was nearly forty men at work at the time of the accident, none of whom were injured. After the explosion the timbers caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. The building destroyed is owned by JOHN ROACH, and was valued at about $2,000. On the third floor Mr. ROACH had about $3,000 worth of patterns, all of which are a total loss. He is insured in the Rutgers, Stuyvesant and Metropolitan Insurance Companies. BROWN & STEWART'S loss is about $1 000, and they are said to be insured. The following are the statements made to our reporter:

CARLTON WALTON, foreman for Mr. ROACH, stated that about four o'clock he went to the Engineer, who was a young man about 18 years old, named ABRAHAM, and asked him to start the blower used for creating a draft for the iron melting furnace; that the boy replied he "Could not get up steam enough, and the pressure was only sixty pounds;" and going down; that he (witness) looked at the steam guage, and in five minutes the steam fell to five pounds. He shortly afterwards heard a noise like the discharge of musketry, and saw the front building falling in ruins.

HENRY ROACH, son of the proprietor, says that he was in the little office, and that five minutes previous to the explosion he went and looked at the steam gauge, and that the needle indicated a pressure of about 45 lbs; that the boiler was built expressly for his father, and was thought to be of the best description. He was unable to account for the cause of the accident. None of his father's employes were hurt except the boy QUILL.

The following persons were injured: EDWARD ROACH, a machinist on the second floor, employed by BROWN & STEWART, was badly scalded, injured by the falling timbers, and received a wound of about five inches in length on his right side, which will no doubt prove fatal. He was taken to the Hospital. EDWARD PETRIE, a workman on the same floor, was badly scalded, but not dangerously. He was also taken to the Hospital. JOHN STEINARY, son of one of the the proprietors was near the boiler, and was badly but not dangerously hurt; he was also taken to the hospital. WILLIAM BERNARD and JAMES TALFER, two boys employed on the second floor, were slightly hurt by the steam and falling timbers, and were taken home. WILLIAM QUILL, a boy on the third floor, was injured about the face, apparently by the steam; he was taken to his home in Forsyth street. Considering that the building was totally blown to pieces, it is a wonder that no more were killed. The feed store of JOHN KENT, opposite the machine-shop, caught fire, but the flames were put out before much damage had been done. The engineer who was in charge was quite young, but said to be very capable, having been employed in and around machine shops for several years; he was but slightly hurt.

Capture of the Swindler of the Philadelphia Music Teachers.

RECOVERY OF THE MISSING TRUNKS.

All New-York will rejoice to be informed that the arch-knave who perpetrated such a base swindle upon the unsuspecting young ladies whom he brought to this City from Philadelphia, under the plea of giving them remunerative situations at the South, was arrested yesterday at Washington as a gentleman who lived by his wits, and one who has often been engaged in swindles of an equally heartless nature. Some time since he filled a subordinate position in the Patent Office.

Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER immediately upon the revelation of the swindle, telegraphed to the police of all the large cities, describing the rascal, and asking for the detention of the property. Yesterday he received a reply from Chief of Police GODDARD, of Washington, to the effect that the missing trunks of the victimized Philadelphians had been found at ADAMS & Co.'s Express office in that City, where they arrived from New-York on Thursday night, and a strict watch would be kept for the claimant. A dispatch from the same source, dated a few hours later, announced the arrest of the swindler with particulars of his history. LESLIE has a wife living in Washington. It is thought that he was not accompanied from New-York by any of his victims. He was locked up in the District Jail, where he will be held until a requisition from Gov. MORGAN is made for his transfer to the custody of our criminal authorities.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LESLIE THE SWINDLER ARRESTED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

The man who recently took from Philadelphia to New York fifteen young ladies, under pretence of taking them South as school and music teachers, and then robbed them of their money and baggage, was arrested here to-night by Chief of Police GODDARD on Lieutenant of Police McHENRY. He was recognized as HIRAM P. LESLIE, heretofore temporarily employed as a laborer in the Patent Office. Some of our respectable citizens had been swindled by him. His valise contained a large number of letters from various parts of the country, the contents of some of which showed that he had traveled in the South and was extensively engaged in dishonest schemes. He has a wife living in Washington. Two large traveling trunks, claimed by him, are at the express office, and are supposed to contain many valuables belonging to his victims. He has been committed to jail to await a requisition from the Governor of New-York. LESLIE had no person with him when he was arrested. He took lodging last night with his wife at her residence, and there is no probability that any of his victims came South with him.

RETURN OF THE SWINDLED FEMALES TO PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 2.

The ladies swindled by JOHNSON arrived in this city last night, and their baggage has been recovered at Washington, whither it was sent by express, for which purpose the directions on the trunks had been taken off and the name of Mrs. LESLIE substituted.

The Contract System in the Custom-House.

Serenade to Secretary Cobb and his Response.

Visit of the Tammany Committee in Relation to the Bonded Warehouse.

Late on Thursday night a number of the friends of Mr. Secretary COBB, having learned that he had arrived in the City, and was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, resolved upon tendering to him the compliment of a serenade, and for that purpose engaged Dodworth's Band, (35 pieces,) and proceeded thither. After several airs had been performed, and Mr. COBB had been informed that the honor was intended for him, he appeared and said:

Allow me, gentlemen, to express to you the pleasure your serenade has afforded, not only to myself, but to the friends by whom I am surrounded. As I stated to-day to those who kindly offered to extend this compliment to me, my visit to your City was intended to be a quiet, official one, and I must, therefore, decline any demonstration of a public character. In conforming your serenade to this request you have increased the gratification which it has afforded. I confess frankly to you that I am no judge of music, but there are those around me, representatives of the fairer, purer and nobler ones of our race, whose kind approval you will properly appreciate, and they bid me say to you that your effort is worthy of all praise, and could not be surpassed. Again returning you my thanks, I bid you good night.

After the introduction of a number of persons to the Secretary, and more music by the band, the party retired.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee appointed by the Tammany Hall General Committee waited on Secretary COBB, at the St. Nicholas, to protest against the work in the Public Stores being put out at contract. The following are the names of the Committee. Most of the gentlemen were present:

Ward.	Ward.
I.—Thomas Byrnes.	XII.—John Vance.
II.—Pat'k McMahon.	XIV.—John Kelly.
III.—James English.	XV.—Nicholas Murphy.
IV.—G. H. Purser.	XVI.—James Murray.
V.—Robert Donnell.	XVII.—Bernard Rielly.
VI—Morgan Jones.	XVIII.—James Irving.
VII.—William Tweed.	XIX—Bryan McCahill.
VIII.—Dan E. Delavan.	XX.—N. J. Waterbury.
IX.—Jos. D. Baldwin.	XXI.—James Maloney.
X—John Van Tine.	XXII.—Alexander Ward.
XI.—Barnard Kelly.	

The Committee met Mr. COBB at 4 o'clock, and had a two hours' interview with him. It was wholly private in its nature.

After the session concluded, however, it transpired that the contract for doing the work in the public store at No. 12 Broad-street had been awarded to Messrs. J. C. MATHER, JAS. CRAIG, W. N. MCINTYRE,

Malicious Falsehood!!

We have been informed that there are many persons engaged in manufacturing an imitation of our Sewing Machines, and selling them at a very low price, calculated to deceive persons who are not familiar with our machines.

We have been aware of this some time, and have forborne doing anything, but this evil has grown to such an extent that we find it necessary to put an end to these *piratical* fellows, who by the course they are pursuing, are deceiving the poor and unwary into buying worthless machines.

The guarantee given by these *pirates* to those who buy from them, is utterly false, as they will find in a short time we *shall demand damages*, and if not settled at once, we shall take the machines away from them.

We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date, we warn all who are manufacturing and selling these swindling impositions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law. I. M. SINGER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1859.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*

Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New York.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.

None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,660, No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marsvilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all Druggists.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
are considered, by competent judges, to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tutular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Crease-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

America In the
STEREOSCOPE.
A Series of Views of
AMERICAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED and PUBLISHED
BY THE
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.
THEO. LESSEBY, No 534 Broadway,
Manager of U. S. Depôt.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of
NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English Cast-steel, and will be found on trial
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED'K MILWARD,
No 31 Warren-st, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 broadway,
Corner of Ley-st., New-York.

Get Wings.—In purchasing, it should be borne in mind that there are no genuine Farina Crackers made but by Mr. WING; his are the only crackers manufactured in the United States containing the true qualities of farina.

All other so called Farina Crackers are imitations: take none, therefore, for farina but those having the name of A. WING stamped on each cracker.

Washington Morton's Famous Wines.
CHATEAU MARGAUX. 1841.
CHATEAU LAFITTE, 1841.
The veritable wines of this vintage. A few cases at $36 per dozen. "No gentleman will drink the wine of 1848 who can drink that of 1844."—LORD BROUGHAM.
For sale by FREDERIC S. COZZENS, 73 Warren st.

Head-quarters
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC
COMPANY'S DEPOT,
NO. 534 BROADWAY.

It is a Pleasure to Eat Them.—When ordinary food has failed to strengthen, on account of the trouble which the stomach has in digesting it, WING'S Farina Crackers may be used to great advantage. Be sure and get the true farina crackers, which have the name of A. WING stamped on them. These may be procured of the best grocers generally.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Mealio's Hats
FOR AUTUMN, 1859,
just issued
at No. 416 Broadway,
Corner Canal-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees — This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Union Port, Wakefield Taxes.—PELHAMVille, Mount Vernon, Colonville, and all property advertised to be sold for non payment of taxes in Westchester County, in October next, can be paid at No 77 East 13th-st., near 4th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN S YORKE, General Collector.

Tit for Tat.—We have long played second fiddle to Paris in our fashions, but now Parisis copying WHITE'S new styles of Gent emen's and Boys' Caps. so says *Le Follet*, the leading foreign gazette, of the modes. WHITE is working wonders in this department at his new establishment, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Really good and handsome Boots, of the first quality, can always be found at WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton st. WATKINS makes the work he sells, and keeps none of the trash with which the City is flooded. All who want the worth of their money should go to WATKINS.'

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dress makers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent: at No 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ALLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Bartholf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $60 to $50
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 434 Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner 28th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine drugs medicines and perfumery. The proprietor constantly in attendance.

"Patronise the young and enterprising Hatters." Fall styles all ready.
DUNLOP & CO.,
No. 557 Broadway, and 5th-av. Hotel.

The Original and Genuine Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and Water-proof Blacking, manufactured by FRANK MILLER, WARSAW, N. Y.
For sale by E. R. DURKEE & CO., No. 121 Pearl-st.

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, by consulting FOWLER & WELLS Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Perego's Fall Hosiery—NOW OPEN. Wholesale and retail.
No. 61 Nassau-st., and
Broadway, corner White-st.

Fall and Winter Undergarments, all Sizes, in lambs' wool, merino, cotton and silk, at less than usual prices. at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store No. 259 Greenwich st., corner of Murray.

Fishle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House

Young Man! If you want a stylish Hat or Cap go and get the fall styles of DUNLAP & Co., 557 Broadway and 5th Avenue Hotel.

The Impurities of the Croton Water.
CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale everywhere. Principal Depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

DR. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, PENN.:

For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful pungent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,
G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fall Styles—Hats and Caps, as large a variety of the most beautiful patterns as can be found. First premium for ladies' riding and children's hats.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal st.

Geo Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & I. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—SHERRERD.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, by the Rev John S. Clinton, D. D. at St Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av. JOHN C. MARTIN and MARY J. SHERRERD, all of this City.

SPARROW—CAMPBELL.—At Morrisania, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Lemuel Covell, GEORGE SPARROW, of New-York City, to AUGUSTA W., daughter of Charles M. Campbell, Esq., of Morrisania.

OTIS—COOKE.—At Catskill, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. H. L. E. Pratt, of Castleton, Staten Island, FESSENDEN N. OTIS, M. D., to Miss FRANCES H., daughter of the late Apollos Cooke.

DIED.

REA.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 2, Mrs. SARAH JANE REA.

Her friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 80 6th av., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHARP.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, CHRISTINA D. SHARP, infant daughter of Jas R. and Christina Sharp.

Her funeral will take place from No. 3 Charlton st., this day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1 HELEN MARIA, daughter of Robert and Margaret Campbell, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The funeral service will take place at their residence, No. 5 Madison av., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept 2, DORINTHEA, widow of the late Thaddeus Phelps, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, (in King st.,) on Monday, Sept. 5, at ½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

ROMAINE.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, after a short illness, AUGUSTA L., youngest daughter of Henry T. and Jane Romaine, aged 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 234 West 15th st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SANDFORD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, after a lingering illness, MRS. MARY S. SANDFORD, wife of Major-General Sandford.

The funeral services will take place at Trinity Chapel, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCKINLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, suddenly Mr. ROBERT A. MCKINLEY, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 33 East 29th st., without further notice.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, ROBERT S. ALLEN aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Neptune Lodge No. 311, F. and A. M. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 17 Oliver-st., on Sunday, Sept 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PORCHER.—At Rockaway, ELEANOR BEVE, youngest daughter of J. B. and Catharine E. Porcher, aged 1 year, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 159th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 2½ o'clock. Boat leaves for Harlem at 1½ o'clock, from Peck slip and 3d av. cars start every few minutes.

DAUGHERTY.—In East Brooklyn, L. I., on Friday afternoon, Sept. 2 after a short but severe illness, ELIZABETH T., wife of Charles H. Daugherty, and daughter of John D. Taylor, of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence Park av., first house west of Bedford-av., East Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WARLMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, JOHN F. WARLMAN, New-York and Sandy Hook Pilot, aged 48 years and 6 months.

His friends and acquaintances, those of Mr. Jno W. Avery, the New York and Sandy Hook Pilots, and the members of the Neptune Club, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 189 Front st., Brooklyn.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 2, of croup, ARIETTA, twin daughter of Jacob W. and Mary J. Lockwood, aged 2 years 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Washington av., near Lafayette, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

RIPLEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, SUZETTE TOWNSEND, only child of George B. and Mary Townsend Ripley, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, William B. Townsend, Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. All friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

TITUS.—On Friday, Sept. 2, in the 81st year of her age, SARAH P., wife of John Titus of Westbury, Long Island.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Westbury, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WATERBURY.—Suddenly, at New Rochelle, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, CATHARINE L., daughter of Lawrence Waterbury, aged 12 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CRANE.—At Baltimore, on Thursday, Sept. 1, JOHN H. CRANE, son of Benjamin and Mary Crane, in the 23d year of his age.

LITTLEPAIR.—Suddenly, at New-Rochelle, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, JULIA H. LITTLEPAIR, of Binghamton, N. Y.

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[L'AMOUR.] LOVE.

CONTENTS (IN PART)

The Revelation of Woman.	The Incarnation of Love.
Creation of the Beloved.	The Languishing of Love.
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Woman should work but little	The Young Mother Separated from her Son.
What shall she Bride be?	Temptation.
Am I fit to create a Woman?	Woman at the Meridian of Life.
Woman requires Completeness in Love.	A Rose for a Counsellor.
Love in a Cottage.	The Medication of the Heart.
Marriage.	Mediatrix of the Body.
The Wedding.	Rejuvenescence of Love.
The Awakening.	Woman's second Youth.
The Young Mistress of the House.	The Wife Reduces the Husband's mind.
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SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 8, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The following statement of Dr. Whiting concerns a large class of persons in New-England, in whose behalf I have requested a copy for the *Boston Recorder*. The article has just been writing for the *Medical Journal*. Dr. Whiting is a thoroughly educated physician, is endowed with a large share of common sense, and has been a successful practitioner in this place for some fifteen years. His testimony on the subject is worthy the attention and confidence of the public.

Yours, &c., J. O.

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I will relate in another communication the details of a few marked cases, and let others judge, if they do not afford satisfactory evidence of the curative effects of the Empire water in lung diseases.

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PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

THE REV. A. R. WOLFE'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, West Bloomfield, N. J. A most healthful and attractive locality, one hour's ride from the City. Terms $300 per annum, including with board and washing, tuition in English, French, Drawing, Vocal Music. The next school year commences Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 809 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 499; Christern's No. 733, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with this Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 20th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, MUSSEY & SMITH, 51 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, 323 Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September, to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 8th of August. For circulars, address

C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

MRS. BOAD WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School, No. 180 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 5. Private instruction after school. A vacancy for music pupils, with privilege of practice.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 972 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept 19.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1853, and occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (2½ lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors and commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed

GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 3, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and local ion of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the above belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SUPPLIES SCHOOLS with competent teachers for any department. Parents supplied with circulars of the best Schools gratuitously. References—Faculty of Amherst, Col., Rutgers Col., Dr Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., *et al.*

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $6 to $11 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.

M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

PARENTS WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT more assistance in their studies should be given personally by their teacher to their sons than is possible in a large school, can obtain the services of a very competent teacher, whose number is limited to ten, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office. Private lessons also given.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 5. Mrs. DUREN will be at home from the 1st to receive parents or guardians who may desire to confer with her.

SEMINARY AT WEST DURHAM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—Term begins September 12, and continues fifteen weeks. A Boys' and Girls' School of the first grade. For further information and circulars, apply to Mrs. S. S. J. Bennett, H. Udolph Wolfe, D. C. Harrington; or to the principal, Z. L. NEWELL.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIAVTE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 52 East 23d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

A. B. RICHARDSON'S CLASSICAL AND Commercial academy, No. 288 Court-st. South Brooklyn. Fall term commences on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. Mrs. RICHARDSON'S School for young ladies, corner of Court and President, reopens Sept. 7.

MISS SCHRENBERG'S FRENCH, GERman, and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th st, between Broadway and 4th-av.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE IN HONORS OF AN English University wishes pupils. He has had great experience in teaching, and is thoroughly competent to instruct in Classics, Mathematics and Modern Languages. Address A. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 233 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school.—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MORKHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—The Autumn session will commence Sept. 7, 1859. A gymnasium attached to the school, to be used free of charge by the boys. Rev. W. MORRIS, LL.D., Principal.

PHILLIPS' INSTITUTE FOR MALES—No. 133 Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 8. For circulars and particulars call on or address at the Institute, the principal, B. F. PHILLIPS, A. M.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts, an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 4 5th av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 291 Henry-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MRS. J. T. GODDLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 43 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 171 East 13th-st., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

KUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262 284 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PEARCE, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with gymnasium under special teacher,) No 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 186 3d-av.; at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

WM. J. NEVIUS' SCHOOL,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST.,
Will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 8. Circulars can be obtained at his residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington square. Messrs CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. All pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's No. 49 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The small est boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOI'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 279 West TWENTY-SECOND ST., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, PROFESSOR OF ITALIAN, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English, and Latin Languages, which he has taught for many years in London, retires for a time to give a few pupils of one or more of the above languages in some College, University, or other establishment, public or private, in this City or elsewhere in the country. The best references as to character and capacity will be given. Address No. 185 East 12th-st., near the 1st-av., or No. 24 Cedar st.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept 20. The location adds to the advantages of education—the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th st., New-York. References exchanged.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st, between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.

The Rev Dr. FARRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *nee* de mochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept 15.

WARWICK INSTITUTE, WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Academic year commences September 5th, 1859. Board and tuition in English branches only $32 50. For circulars containing terms, reference and other particulars, address

C. E. BENEDICT, Principal and Proprietor.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals.

JOHN GOSMAN.
JOHN ARRELL.

THE MISSES ROBB AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT AND EXperienced in teaching music, is desirous of obtaining pupils in schools or residences, and will give lessons at home. The best of references given. Address A. F., Box No. 3,999 Post office, New-York.

A VIOLINIST, OF NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching the violin, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Instructions day or evening. Prof. BRADY, No. 123 Hammond st. N. B.—Terms, $12 per quarter. Finishing lessons, $20 per quarter.

BROOKLYN, L. I., COLLEGE GRAMMAR School and GYMNASIUM, opposite City Hall, reopens next MONDAY, Sept. 5. LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH Boarding and Day School, classical and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual term begins Sept. 1.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 27 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS MARY S. SEDGWICK'S CLASS, for young ladies under 16, will commence MONDAY, Sept. 19 at No. 70 West 23d-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East Washington place, will reopen Sept. 15.

MR. MAURICE'S SCHOOL, SING SING, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 1. A punctual attendance on the part of pupils is requested.

MISS CLAPP'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 71 East Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st, New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING and qualified to instruct in English, French, drawing and painting, music and embroidery, wishes to obtain a situation as resident or visiting governess, or assistant in a Seminary. The highest testimonials given. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014, New-York Post-office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CHARGE and instruction of children wishes to form an engagement as resident or visiting governess, to teach English and French. Advertiser would give two hours' tuition daily in return for board. Would go South or West. Address A. Z., teacher, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as a companion, or governess to small children; would accept a position as teacher of music in a seminary; no objection to leaving the City. Call on or address M. M. B., No. 51 2d st.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—AN English lady is desirous of a reengagement. She instructs in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing. The highest references can be given. Address Z., No. 20 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation as governess in or near the City; she will instruct in music, French, and the English branches; references given and required. Address, or call on Miss C., No. 23 West Washington-place.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING HAD some experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a private family; is fully competent to teach the English branches, piano, music and drawing. Address Miss K. P., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess in a family or teacher in a school, either in the City or country. Advertiser instructs in English, French music and drawing. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD MUSICAL education, wishes to form an engagement of a few hours each day, or as resident teacher in a school. If required, would teach the rudiments of drawing, or assist in English grammar. Address M., Box 108 *Times* Office.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN A family, by a lady of good education; she will instruct in music, French, drawing and all the English branches; will go South or West; references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post office.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, EARLY IN October, a gentleman to teach modern languages and drawing, in a literary institution of established character. Address X. Y. Z., Philadelphia, Penn.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 835 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT in some of the best schools of New-York, wishes to make a new engagement with some large establishment to teach several hours every day; she would like to take the entire charge of the French Department. For particulars apply at F. W. CHRISTERN'S Foreign Bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYman, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor; most excellent testimonials and references; willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a private family: she is fully competent to teach all the English branches, the rudiments of French and of music. Best of references given. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, New-Jersey.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS.—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a reengagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New Brighton, Staten Island.

A FRENCH LADY, OF GOOD FAMILY and education, teaching in one of the first schools in New-York, desires to find an engagement for a few hours daily, or some pupil's in New-York or Brooklyn to teach the French language; best of reference furnished. Address Miss A., Box No. 3,145, Post office.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—THOSE LOOKing for accomplished teachers would do well to inquire of the Rev. G. G. SAXE, A.M., No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.

A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,
GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

HYATT PATENT LIGHTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1859.

On petition of THADDEUS HYATT, of New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him Nov. 12, 1845, for an improvement in "Vault Covers," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place Nov. 12, 1859:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on Monday, Oct. 24, next, at 12 o'clock M., and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed Oct 10; depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered also, that this notice be published in the *Constitution*, Washington, D C., and *Daily News*, New-York, once a week for three weeks, the first of said publications to be at least sixty days before Oct. 24, next, the day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP,
Commissioner of Patents.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of

IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS, FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.

CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.

J. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.

WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.

CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.

SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.

IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY-LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.

Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

New-York, January, 1859.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-LIGHT FURNACE

Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR F

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the blood and its wonderfully purifying qualities exhibited in the cure of the worst cases of Scrofula have established its reputation as the best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the blood and freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions, it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 15 Franklin st., New-York.

And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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THE ONLY GENUINE
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Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of

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To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.

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And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
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EVERYWHERE.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors MACKENZIE and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS,

READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I ba hed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief, I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN,
Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.

For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New York.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms; and treats also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. An atomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies, in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, acting with over-exciting power, infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; associated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT AUCTION, by order of Supreme Court—Will be sold at auction, at the United States Hotel in Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., a tract of 217 acres of land, situate on the Hudson, in the Town of Cornwall, Orange County near Newburgh, within a mile of Cornwall landing in sight of Idlewild, and within three hours of New York, by Hudson River Railroad or boat; 174 acres thereof are meadow and pasture, and 43 acres mountain lot; on the premises are two small new houses, one at east and one at west entrance, and several fine building sites, commanding river, mountain and inland views unsurpassed on the Hudson. A large part of the purchase money will not be required until 1st April next. Title indisputable. Inquire of JAMES M. WATSON, Referee Newburgh Office, or of JAMES MARSH, Esq., No. 31 Fifth-av., New-York City.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN SECRET DISEASE—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electro-typed engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. Horsell & Co., No. 45 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway up stairs, three blocks above St Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 12 P. M. Consultation gratis

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Orosby, (No. 129 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8 Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE CAN only be had of us. A number of unprincipled druggists offer for sale a poisonous compound which they call the Nervous Antidote. Beware of it. We have no agents. You can buy the genuine of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and of the Proprietors, PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau st., New-York, and of no others.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the Nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. F. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE HUNTERS are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Boot for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of the case, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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AMERICAN BANKERS,
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GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
ALSO ON		
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BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Oswego.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTAIN certificate No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854 has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.

Dated June 28, 1859.

A FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANY wishes to add $50,000 to their capital. The present capital is well and safely invested as they are in this City, and the business is prosperous and steadily increasing. The chief officer is willing to retire, providing the right party offers. A more desirable opportunity to make a profitable investment, and obtain a desirable position, is seldom offered. Address (in strict confidence) Box No 516 Post-office.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. R. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE—THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDholders on the Eastern Division, and the Land Grant Bondholders of the late La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, are requested to meet at the office of Mr. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., up stairs, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to consider measures for foreclosing said mortgages and a reorganization.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION }
Ins. Co., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859 }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

$42,000 half per cent. interest, on bond and mortgage on first-class real estate in this City, productive or unproductive. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, Office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall st.

NOTICE—COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1859, ON THE Freeland Bonds of the Florida Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st

$2,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years on improved City property worth double the amount, bondsman unexceptionable. Address X. Y. Z., Box No 110 *Times* Office.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT, JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY S. FULLER, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE, SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Ass't Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFFREY TOWNSEND, THOMAS BULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, H. RANSOM,
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A. R. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
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BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CITY AND country business, worth $1,200 to $1,500 a year, situated in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore; a superior opportunity for a person with a small cash capital; sold because the proprietor wishes to go out of business; he will give all necessary assistance to a purchaser. Address, with real name, for further particulars, Box No. 261 Philadelphia, Post office.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE solicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock

FOR SALE—THE LEASE STOCK AND FURNIture of FANNING'S large, elegant and well-known ice cream saloon, confectionery and restaurant, No 244 Grand st., one of the finest saloons in the City, and location for business unsurpassed. Apply on the premises or E. T. FANNING.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN LANDS OR well located lots, a large stock of staple and miscellaneous merchandise, well adapted to Western and Southern markets. Some cash required
DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine sts.

$1,000—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH THAT amount can have an interest in a business that will pay $5,000 per year, the present owner not having time to devote to it. Address J. THOMAS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

SOUTHERN MEN PLEASE CALL AND examine the new Anti-Friction Cotton Press for both packing and compressing. Also, Hay, Cider, Cheese and Tobacco Presses, all constructed under one patent. A. H. EMERY, C. E., Inventor, Room No. 67 Astor House.

A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS HOUSE, selling goods low, can make a good arrangement with a man to sell goods outside, by addressing TRAVELER, Box No. 114 *Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

ATLANTIC HOTEL AND GARDEN, HOBOKEN.—The lease, stock and furniture of this well-known hotel and favorite resort for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to WILLIAM L. HALL.

MACHINERY.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.
For sale, a second hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT Scavenger. Orders left at No 44 Chatham-st., or No. 294 East 12th st., will be punctually attended to.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS.
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.

LEAVE

HARLEM.			PECK-SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND ERIE.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thurs.	Sept. 1,	4:30 P. M.	Thurs'y.	Sept. 1,	10.30 A. M.
Friday	Sept. 2,	7 A. M.	Friday	Sept. 2,	11 A. M.
Sat'day	Sept. 3,	11:30 A. M.	Monday	Sept. 5,	9 A. M.
Tuesday	Sept. 6,	10 A. M.	Tuesday	Sept. 6,	2 P. M.
We'day	Sept. 7,	11 A. M.	Wed'day	Sept. 7,	3 P. M.
Thurs.	Sept. 8,	12 M.	Thu'day	Sept. 8,	4 P. M.
Friday	Sept. 9,	12:30 P. M.	Friday	Sept. 9,	4:30 P. M.
Saturd.	Sept. 10,	1:30 P. M.	Saturday	Sept. 10,	5 P. M.
Sunday	Sept. 11,	2 P. M.	Sunday	Sept. 11,	7 P. M.
Mond'y	Sept. 12,	7:30 A. M.	Monday	Sept. 12,	9:30 P. M.
Tuesday	Sept. 13,	8 A. M.	Tuesday	Sept. 13,	3:30 P. M.
Wed'sy	Sept. 14,	8 A. M.	Wed'day	Sept. 14,	3:30 P. M.
Th'day	Sept. 15,	8 A. M.	Thu'day	Sept. 15,	4 P. M.
Friday	Sept. 16,	9 A. M.	Friday	Sept. 16,	4:30 P. M.
Sat'day	Sept. 17,	10:30 A. M.	Monday	Sept. 19,	7 A. M.
Tuesday	Sept. 20,	9 A. M.	Tuesday	Sept. 20,	7 A. M.
Wed'day	Sept. 21,	10:30 A. M.	Wed'day	Sept. 21,	2:30 P. M.
Th'day	Sept. 22,	11 A. M.	Thu'day	Sept. 22,	3 P. M.
Friday	Sept. 23,	12 M.	Friday	Sept. 23,	4 P. M.
Saturday	Sept. 24,	1 P. M.	Saturd.	Sept. 24,	5 P. M.
Monday	Sept. 26,	3 P. M.	Monday	Sept. 26,	7 P. M.
Tuesday	Sept. 27,	4 P. M.	Tuesday	Sept. 27,	8 P. M.
Wed'day	Sept. 28,	5 P. M.	Wed'day	Sept. 28,	9 P. M.
Thurs.	Sept. 29,	6 P. M.	Thurs'y.	Sept. 29,	10 P. M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND ERIE.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thurs.	Sept. 1,	4:30 P. M.	Thurs'y.	Sept. 1,	10.30 A. M.
Friday	Sept. 2,	7 A. M.	Friday	Sept. 2,	11 A. M.
Sat'day	Sept. 3,	11:30 A. M.	Monday	Sept. 5,	9 A. M.
Tuesday	Sept. 6,	10 A. M.	Tuesday	Sept. 6,	2 P. M.
We'day	Sept. 7,	11 A. M.	Wed'day	Sept. 7,	3 P. M.
Thurs.	Sept. 8,	12 M.	Thu'day	Sept. 8,	4 P. M.
Friday	Sept. 9,	12:30 P. M.	Friday	Sept. 9,	4:30 P. M.
Saturd.	Sept. 10,	1:30 P. M.	Saturday	Sept. 10,	5 P. M.
Sunday	Sept. 11,	2 P. M.	Sunday	Sept. 11,	7 P. M.
Mond'y	Sept. 12,	7:30 A. M.	Monday	Sept. 12,	9:30 P. M.
Tuesday	Sept. 13,	8 A. M.	Tuesday	Sept. 13,	3:30 P. M.
Wed'sy	Sept. 14,	8 A. M.	Wed'day	Sept. 14,	3:30 P. M.
Th'day	Sept. 15,	8 A. M.	Thu'day	Sept. 15,	4 P. M.
Friday	Sept. 16,	9 A. M.	Friday	Sept. 16,	4:30 P. M.
Sat'day	Sept. 17,	10:30 A. M.	Monday	Sept. 19,	7 A. M.
Tuesday	Sept. 20,	9 A. M.	Tuesday	Sept. 20,	7 A. M.
Wed'day	Sept. 21,	10:30 A. M.	Wed'day	Sept. 21,	2:30 P. M.
Th'day	Sept. 22,	11 A. M.	Thu'day	Sept. 22,	3 P. M.
Friday	Sept. 23,	12 M.	Friday	Sept. 23,	4 P. M.
Saturday	Sept. 24,	1 P. M.	Saturd.	Sept. 24,	5 P. M.
Monday	Sept. 26,	3 P. M.	Monday	Sept. 26,	7 P. M.
Tuesday	Sept. 27,	4 P. M.	Tuesday	Sept. 27,	8 P. M.
Wed'sy	Sept. 28,	5 P. M.	Wed'day	Sept. 28,	9 P. M.
Thurs.	Sept. 29,	6 P. M.	Thurs'y.	Sept. 29,	10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY.—STEAMBOAT CERES WILL make her daily trips to and from Rockaway, stopping at the Sea Side House each way. Leaving Catharine Market 9 A. M.; Spring-st. 9:20; Pier 4, North River, 9:30. Fare, 50 cents each way.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND WEST POINT.—On SUNDAY, Sept. 4, 1859, the splendid steamer ERIA, Capt. Q. BARRELL, will leave the pier foot of Harrison-st., North River, at 7 o'clock, stopping at Christopher and Amos-sts. at 7¼, 22d-st. 7½, 43d-st. 7¾, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 3 o'clock, stopping at all the above-named places. This excursion will afford a fine opportunity for the passengers to inspect West Point, Washington's Head-quarters at Newburgh and other places of great interest. Fare 50 cents to Newburgh; to Yonkers and Dobbs' Ferry 25 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Leaves, at 9¼ A. M.; 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 5 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. S. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FARE 50 CENTS.—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHNSON'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M., 1½, 6 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, ROMBOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3¾ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 A. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Barrison-st. via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with, the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Singhamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.;

CENTRAL PARK AFFAIRS.

Progress of the Work.

The Rules and Regulations which Govern the Officers and Laborers.

TAX PAYERS who are inclined to grumble at the large amounts which they are called on to deposit in the City Treasury, should make the tour of Central Park semi-occasionally. There a million and a half of their funds are to be expended, yet, strange as it may seem, almost every visitor knows more of the beauties and mysteries of the Park than, New-Yorkers do themselves.

At present there are about 3,500 men engaged on the Park, leveling and grading, blasting, tunneling, bridge building, gardening, &c., &c. Of this force much the larger part are employed south of the Reservoir.

The "Ramble" is nearly completed, and couples romantically or meditatively inclined can stroll through its winding walks without the danger of meeting a group of Irishmen here and there engaged in the exceedingly practical work of making the rocks look more rustic. One Summer-house, with spacious seats, has been erected, and another will soon be furnished.

The stone bridge north of the "Ramble" is completed and is a comely structure, though not so handsome or elaborate as the one located at the upper end of the Promenade will be, when finished. The workmen are engaged in laying the foundations of this bridge. Northwest of the Ramble is the Tunnel. It is 1,240 feet long, 20 feet high and 44 feet wide. The headings have just been got through. All but a small part of the Cricket ground is completed.

In all these localities numerous gangs of men are at work, and it is expected that by Fall, three miles of road, running principally through the lower part of Park, will be finished.

The elm trees along the promenade no not appear as thrifty as they did in the early part of the season. Many of them will have to be renewed, unless present appearances are deceitful. The contractors who undertook the work of planting these trees were to receive $30 for each one which lived, so that the loss of these, should there be any, will fall entirely on them.

Everywhere the work is prosecuted with energy and success. A long time must be allowed for its completion, though it is estimated that two years would suffice to bring the greater part of the Park under cultivation, so to speak, for none but those who have seen it can have any idea what a rough territory there is so near the City Hall as Fifty-ninth-street.

The strict system which characterizes the conduct of affairs in the Park is noticeable and most praiseworthy. Where there are 3,500 men at work, rules must be laid down which can be enforced, or there will be constant confusion between the different gangs employed.

First of all, visitors must be impressed with the fact that though they may be citizens of New-York, and though they may pay for the labor of the men employed there, every one of the workmen has his own duty to perform. Printed circulars inform those visiting the grounds that all employees of the CentralPark Commission are to give them what information they may desire, and render them any assistance which may be necessary, but conversations of any length between them and the workmen cannot be allowed. The keepers, or police officers, carry plans of the Park with them, and are instructed to afford every facility in their power to visitors who wish to understand its arrangement. Those who disregard this regulation, and insist on getting their information from workmen, are liable to arrest. In this case the regulations instruct the officers to treat the offenders with no unnecessary rudeness or disrespect.

Employees in general have regulations which are to guide them. First of all, they are given to understand that their services are paid for when their wages are handed to them. Nothing but his labor, compliance with the rules of the Park, and civil behavior to all engaged on it, can be required of any one. Officers and foremen are forbidden to talk with men on political subjects, or to solicit their votes for any person or measure on any pretext whatever, as it is contrary to the intention of employing men on the Park that their opinion on political subjects should be biassed in any way. Neither has any one a right to receive money for procuring employment for any person. Payments of this kind are considered in the light of bribes, and parties detected in giving or receiving money for such services are forthwith discharged. Foremen and Assistant-Foremen are forbidden to act as agents for boarding-house keepers, or to collect debts of the men under their charge for the benefit of third parties. Neither are they to encourage them in purchasing tickets for raffles. Men who have been absent from work three days consecutively will be discharged. If they have previously sustained a good character, and are away through illness, a certificate to that effect from their foreman entitles them to be restored.

Regulations of the above import are kept posted on the outside of every tool cart and are read aloud to each gang once a fortnight.

The rules which govern foremen are equally explicit. Their instructions inform them that the most essential part of their duty is to prevent the payment of the public money to any man for any day's work or for any part of a day's work which he has not actually performed. They have the power to suspend any one of their men, or all of them, if they are not faithful in the discharge of their duty. Delinquents will be at once removed. General foremen are required to report daily what vacancies have occurred among foremen and assistants of their respective divisions. They are also allowed to recommend removals and transfers. Foremen and assistant foremen are plainly informed that it is not intended that any one of their number shall remain in the service of the commission if he fails to give satisfaction to his general foreman.

Assistant foremen are not to be merely ornamental appendages of the force. They are expected to give an example of energy, activity and skill at work to their men and not merely to oversee them. As soon as possible they are to learn the names of those under them so as to recognise them at roll call, and know whether each one performs his duty faithfully. It will thus be seen that general foremen, foremen and assistant foremen, is made responsible for the efficiency of those beneath them.

To maintain order and preserve the Park from being defaced, about thirty policemen are detailed. The same system observable in other divisions of the service extends to them.

Sergeants on duty are not to speak to men except on matters of business. One sergeant is to be constantly at the office on office duty. He is to see that the keepers hand in their reports punctually, and deport themselves in a becoming manner.

"Keepers" of the Park, when on duty are to take particular pains to be neat. Their hair is to be brushed, and beard combed or shaven, at least once every 24 hours. Shoes are to be clean and newly oiled or polished; coat buttoned to neck, no white collar visible, and gloves clean. Keepers are to move continually over their beats, stopping when only necessity demands. They are to carry themselves erect, and in the soldier-like manner inculcated at drill. No profane language will be allowed, and when they find it necessary to warn or instruct, they are to do so kindly and respectfully. Keepers off duty are not to wear any part of their uniform. All Police Officers are required to report from their beats, in writing, once every three hours during work time, every violation of the ordinances and rules, showing no favors, and performing their duty fearlessly. In the case of disturbance it is expected of the employes that they will zealously give their aid in suppressing it. Any threat or sneer at a police officer will be followed by the arrest and dismissal, or legal prosecution of the offender. Foremen are authorized to suspend workmen at the request of the officers reporting the circumstance in their next returns. Men on duty are to address officers with the military salute. Keepers are prohibited from bringing intoxicating drinks into the Park, and are not allowed to frequent tippling-houses when off duty. Offences of this character will be followed by an immediate discharge of the offender. Keepers, during the warm weather, to carry directions how to act in case of sun-stroke, together with the necessary remedies.

Every possible precaution is taken to prevent any mistake in recording the names of workmen who may be present at their posts, or absent from them, as will be seen from the following regulations:

At the taps of the bells before work, the men, carts and teams of each gang will come into a line, cartmen and teamsters standing each at the collar of his horse. At the first stroke of the bell for roll-call, the foreman of each gang will begin to call the roll; he will stand facing the men he calls, and the assistant-foreman will stand at his side; he will catch each name distinctly, and each man, when his name is called, will advance two steps, and answer. The assistant-foreman will look the man in the face, and say aloud, "Right!" When a name is called, and no man answers, the assistant will say aloud, "Absent!" No man is to be marked as present who is not in the line when his name is called. At the taps before quitting work, the assistant-foreman will take charge of the work, and bring it to a proper finish, complete the loading of carts or barrows which are partially loaded, and send them to the dump, send the tools to the chest, and arrange barrows in line, bottom up. The foreman will go to his tool-cart or chest and receive the tools as they are sent from the work by the assistant foreman. When everything is arranged in proper order, the men and carts present will fall into line, as above directed, and, after the bell has commenced ringing, but never before, the roll will be called deliberately, as in the morning. After the foreman has called each man's name, and he has stepped forward and answered, if he has been present during the whole working time of the gang for the day, the foreman will say aloud, so as to be heard by all the gang, "Full time!" If he came late, the foreman will state aloud the hour at which he commenced work. If any one of the gang, having been present a part of the day, has subsequently left, the foreman will state aloud, after calling his name, the hour at which he left, as he has it marked in his book.

The assistant will answer for any man whom he has sent to the dump, and the foreman will then state, so that the whole gang can hear, the time given him—thus: "Absent on the work, full time!" or as the case may be. After completing the roll-call, the men still remaining in line, the foreman will state if the gang is to meet on any new ground the next day, or, if he has received any order of discharge or of suspension, or of reinstation, will inform the gang of it, and of the rebates for it; and then, if his business with his gang for the day is entirely finished, and not until it is, he will say aloud, "The gang is dismissed." No man is to be considered as having been present at all during the day, who, after answering to his name at the beginning of work, has afterwards left without asking leave. When a man quits his work without orders, and does not return within five minutes, no matter what the cause of his leaving, he must be marked as having left the work, and must not be allowed to return until the next time of "beginning work." If a man is obliged to leave his work more than once in a half day, he is to be considered as unfit for work and sent away. Men who frequently work but parts of days, or who are absent every second or third day, are to be reported as "irregular," and will be discharged.

In the absence of the foreman of a gang, the assistant will act as foreman and call upon some one of the gang to act as assistant. In the absence of the assistant foreman, the foreman will call upon some one of the gang to act in his place. The mechanics, the master-gardeners, the "jobbing gang," the rock gangs and the truck gangs are subject to special rules with regard to the roll call.

These rules must, under all ordinary circumstances, be carried out to the letter; but if circumstances at any time make an exact conformity with any of them quite impossible, they are to be complied with in each case as nearly as is practicable, without waste of time or hardship to the men—the purpose being kept in view to secure punctuality, order and safety; a just and equal requirement of each gang, and of each man in each gang; and the utmost possible precaution against errors in the pay-roll.

Signals from the bell-tower, given by means of flags of different colors, as well as different numbers of bell taps, inform the men when the roll is to be called, and when work is over for the day; when the weather is too unpleasant for work, and when to look out for blasting.

The large quantity of rock work necessitates a great deal of blasting. Where so many men are employed accidents of the most serious character would continually occur, was not the greatest caution exercised. The following directions to foremen and assistant foremen show, from their tone, that Mr. OLMSTED fully appreciates the importance of care when the blasts are being fired.

First—You will blast no rock, and allow no rock to be blasted by any one under your charge, unless you see, at the moment the fuse is to be lighted, the red signal on the bell-tower, or unless you have received a special order, you are forbidden to allow a fuse to be lighted until such charge has been heavily logged.

Third—You are forbidden to allow a fuse to be lighted until you have sent out *at least* four flagmen, whom you have previously instructed in the duty required of them, each in a different direction. Each flagman is to proceed to a distance of *at least* 500 *feet from any and every charge* you are to fire, unless within that distance he comes within 500 feet of some other charge to be fired at the same time, in which case you will yourself point out to him the position he will take, which should be the nearest safe point, more than 500 feet from both charges, where he can see the ground between them, and prevent any one from coming upon it. Never depend in the least on any other flagmen but your own. The flagmen, as they go out, must allow no person to remain between themselves and your charges, except yourself and your assistant blasters. When they have reached their stations, they must cry "*fire!*" aloud, once, but not again, until after the fuses are lighted, unless they see persons approaching. *They must be so stationed that each one can see the one next to him on each side.* If four flagmen are not sufficient for this purpose, send more, until there be enough, if it be eight, or twenty. If you have not flags enough, you cannot fire. Wait till you can get flags enough, if you wait till the next day, or the next week. You should never be without at least eight flags for every pit in which your gang is at work.

Fourth—You are forbidden to allow a fuse to be lighted until you have seen each flagman properly placed and have called aloud to him, designating him by a number which you have previously given him. To the first, "*Number One! All clear?*" (These four words and no other.) In like manner each flagman must have been hailed, and each flagman standing with his face towards you and his flag displayed above his head, must have distinctly and loudly answered, "*All clear, Sir!*" (These three words and no other.) Until you can swear that you have seen each flagman properly placed, and have called to him as above directed, and have heard those three words in reply, being sure that it is in each case the one you called to who replies, *allow no fuse to be lighted* under any consideration whatever, though the delay should cost five hundred dollars.

You are not to allow a charge to be fired when *you think* you have taken proper precautions; you are not to allow a charge to be fired when you are sure that it can be safely done; you are not to allow a charge to be fired, under any consideration, in any circumstances, for any purpose, under anybody's instructions or orders, no matter what the consequences, until, besides thinking that you have taken all reasonable precautions, and being sure that it can be safely done, you are sure, and will be ready to swear that you are sure that each and all the orders and instructions given on this sheet have been complied with in every particular.

Allow no match to be drawn in or near the pit till you have given the order to fire.

After your fuses have been fired, withdraw yourself, and instruct your blasters to withdraw as rapidly as practicable to a distance of at least 400 feet from any and every charge. In measuring your fuses, allow for the time which will be required for the blasters to easily run this distance after firing all of them.

When you believe that no more charges will explode, approach the pit, carefully examine the place of each charge and having satisfied yourself that there is no possibility of further explosion, call out loudly, so that your flagmen may be sure that it is you, and not some one else who gives the word, "Down!—all over!"

Instruct your flagmen, on hearing this, to each bring his flag to the ground *quickly*, and to repeat *loudly*, "All over!"

Then look around, and, to make sure that you were heard by each, see that each flag is down.

You will consider your engagement upon the Park to have ceased upon the first departure from the above instructions, for which you are responsible.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Superintendent.

From this summary of rules and regulations those who have any interest in Central Park affairs, and what New-Yorker has not, will see that matters there are conducted in a manner which makes it certain that the greatest amount of work will be done in the shortest possible time. If the enterprise is carried forward in the spirit which has characterized its beginning, New-York will in a few years be the possessor of a Park, the equal to which no other city in the world can boast of.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOOK TRADE-SALES.—The semi-annual Book Trade-sales are progressing at the rooms of GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co. On the first day's sale DEBBY & JACKSON'S list was the most in demand. There were bid off 2,508 volumes of select fiction; 1,600 novels; miscellaneous, 2,305; British classics, 500; female novelists, 650. Wednesday PETERSON'S list was offered. 1,044 sets of Dickens' works were sold, and of Waverley novels 133 sets; 1,400 copies of CAROLINE LEE HENTZ'S works; 1,500 of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S, &c.; in all, about 6,500 volumes. APPLETONS' invoice went off well. 1,350 copies of Arnold's School books were sold, and 200 copies of the illustrated edition of Bryant's poems. The gift books, such as the Stratford, Berlin, Munich and Dresden Galleries brought from $8 50 to $15 per volume. Yesterday, 600 hundred copies of the Sunnyside edition of Irving's works were taken, and thirty-five hundred copies of the Life of Washington. MASON BROTHERS' musical works were sold largely, twenty-five thousand copies being bid off. The same firm disposed of eleven thousand copies of Webster's Quarto Dictionary. About fifteen thousand of Harding's Imperial Bibles were sold. The attendance on the sales is good, and the prices indicate a brisk trade.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the regular meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, all the members of the Board were present, and Mr. STILLMAN presided. The quarterly statement of General Superintendent PILLSBURY setting forth the condition of the Metropolitan Police District was presented and placed on file. From it it appears that the entire Police force of the District is 1,683 men—1,435 in New-York and 248 in Brooklyn. The total number of arrests for the quarter were 23,262. The total number for the corresponding period last year was 21,387. ROSS MCMAHON, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, for intoxication; HENRY PARLIN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, for unofficerlike conduct, and WM. NORTHRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, for intoxication, were dismissed from the Department. Officers GEO. W. SEAMAN of the Sixth Precinct, and JAS. L. WHEELER, of the Twentieth Precinct, presented their resignations, which were accepted. A communication was received from Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, asking permission to accept a testimonial from the Detective force. Permission was granted. The Board adjourned to Friday next.

SERIOUS VEHICLE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a little boy, seven years of age named JOHN O'NEIL, who resides with his parents, a No. 403 Seventh-avenue, while in the act of crossing the avenue between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, was run over by a heavy furniture wagon, owned by Mr. HAMILTON, of Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue, and driven by MARTIN ABBOTT. Officer THOMAS, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, witnessed the casualty, and rescued the boy just as the wheel of a vehicle of a similar description was within a few inches of the lad's head. The officer conveyed the child to a drug-store, where an examination disclosed a deep scalp wound over the temple and bruises about the body. He was subsequently taken to his home, where a physician attended him. The driver of the vehicle gave his name and residence voluntarily, and those who saw the occurrence think it was entirely accidental.

CUT HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR.—JOHN C. MILLER, a German, 34 years of age, who resided at No. 291 West Thirty-ninth-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Thursday afternoon in a dying condition, from having cut his throat with a razor for the purpose of committing suicide. The deceased expired shortly after he was admitted to the Institution. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN, and the evidence elicited showed that Mr. MILLER had been in bad health for some time past, and had had no employment for several weeks. These circumstances so preyed on his mind that he determined to end his life. On Thursday morning he asked his little daughter to hand him his razor from the mantle-piece. The child obeyed, and in an instant her father drew the instrument across his throat, severing the windpipe. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

MORE COUNTERFEIT TWOS ON THE BANK OF MUTUAL REDEMPTION.—In addition to William Stanley and Margaret Cochran who were arrested for passing bogus two dollar bills on the Bank of Mutual Redemption, Boston, at various stores in the Eighteenth Ward on Thursday, two men named John O'Brien and Thomas Cuff were taken into custody by Officer Linebeck, of the Twentieth Ward, for committing at the same time a similar offence with counterfeit bills of the same description in a different part of the City. These men are alleged to have tendered one of the false tokens in payment for drinks at the liquor store of Charles Rogers, on the corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-sixth-street. Both were arrested before they left the place, and on being searched, Cuff is said to have endeavored to destroy one of the counterfeits which was found in his possession by swallowing it. The officer, however, frustrated the attempt. The prisoners were committed for examination by Justice KELLY.

KILLED BY AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER upon the body of MICHAEL BURNS, who died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum administered by himself. Deceased had been sick for a long time, and had been in the habit of taking laudanum to ease his sufferings. On Thursday night he swallowed about two ounces of the poison, which threw him into a comatose state. So he remained for some hours, when his friends becoming alarmed, sent for a physician. The poor man, however, did not return to consciousness and died in a state of insensibility. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was thirty-four years of age.

FATAL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT IN BROADWAY.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a lad 15 years of age, named O. K. CHAMBERLAIN, was knocked down and run over by omnibus No. 404, of the Knickerbocker Line, on the corner of Worth-street and Broadway. The fore and rear wheels of the vehicle passed over the lad's body, inflicting such injuries that the unfortunate youth expired almost immediately. The accident was observed by Officer ROSENBERG, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who arrested THOS. GLYNN, the driver of the omnibus, on a charge of driving faster than the law allows. The prisoner was taken before Alderman BRADY, who locked him up for examination.

ROBBERY BY ROWDY BOYS.—About a dozen lads of from twelve to fourteen years of age, attacked John J. Harley, of No. 356 Tenth-avenue, as he was walking in the Eleventh Ward on Tuesday evening. The young rascals knocked him down and rifled his pockets of $19 04. Mr. Harley succeeded in holding one of the boys until a policeman came to his aid. The name of the prisoner is Thomas Callahan, who, though but thirteen years of age, has been already in the Juvenile Asylum. He was locked up for trial by Justice STEERS.

THE FIRST WARD SHOOTING CASE.—The *ante-mortem* deposition of EDWARD KELLY who was shot on Wednesday night in a liquor-store, on the corner of Bridge and Whitehall streets, by a man named JOHN HAYES, was taken yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER. The dying man accused HAYES with shooting him, and the latter admitted the truth of the charge, but stated that it was done in self defence. At the conclusion of the examination HAYES was committed to prison.

RUN OVER IN CHERRY-STREET.—PATRICK DUNN, a youth 15 years of age, was run over on Thursday evening at the corner of Rooseveit and Chatham-streets by a fruit wagon, driven by DENNIS MCCARTHY. The lad was so seriously injured that it was deemed necessary to take him to the New-York Hospital.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a still-born female infant was found on Thursday evening in an unoccupied building on the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-third-street. An inquest was held upon the body.

[Advertisement]

THE "DIAPHRAGM FILTER."

Manufactured by Messrs. MCKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sand-stone, which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its proper action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1859.

From the Tribune (Editorial.)

When we saw this admirable invention, we were struck with its superiority over any filter ever seen. A recent and careful examination, together with certificates of ardent approbation from Drs. MOTT, CHESSMAN, FRANCIS, HOSSACK, PARKER, GRAY, DRAPER and others, have strengthened our convictions of its remarkable merits.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

THE INITIAL MOVEMENT IN THE HAT COMPETITION.—KNOX has issued a most superb hat for the Fall season. It is unapproachable in elegance of appearance, excellence of material and artistic workmanship. If KNOX'S Fall style does not create an excitement we shall be astonished. Call at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, and examine it.

[Advertisement.]

TWO NEW-YORK MERCHANTS'

Houses saved from burglary within a few weeks, by the Electro-Magnetic House Alarm, on exhibition and for sale at No. 289 Canal-street, near Broadway.

No house should be without it. Facts given at the office.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—BARBER'S ITCH.—This foul and disfiguring eruption will be thoroughly eradicated by one or two applications of the Ointment, and a few doses of the Pills. Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND OPENING OF FALL CARPETS.—The largest assortment of English Carpets in this City, displayed in ten rooms, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the largest gold eagle in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear free of charge until cured, Office No. 108 Fourteenth-street, opposite Irving place.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—An exceedingly interesting combination of attractions here for good taste this afternoon and evening. A splendid French drama, a laughable farce, the wonderful feats of the ORRIN family, &c. Charming!

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Pure Cognac Brandy, imported and bottled by myself, for sale at all the druggists.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.
Sole Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Dealers and others in want of gas-fixtures will do well to call at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & Co, No. 376 Broadway.

New patterns just out.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 2.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	103¼	300 Reading R	b30 44
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '75-104		900 do	44
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	88	100 do	44⅛
2,000 do 6s	88⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R	47¾
11,000 Virginia 6s	94	200 do	s15 47⅝
12,000 Missouri State 6s	84	100 do	s30 47⅝
3,000 California S. 7s	83	200 do	s30 47¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	87	50 do	48
3,000 Erie R. 4th M B.	38	50 do	47⅞
3,000 Ill. F. Bds ex int	91	100 do	b60 48
4,000 N. J. Cen. 2d MB	94½	75 Mil. & Mis. R	4
10 Merchants' Bank	16	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	28½
70 Ocean Bank	92½	400 do	25¾
10 P. M. Steamship Co.	85¾	750 do	25⅜
445 do	86	50 do	25⅞
55 do	86½	50 Panama Railroad	117½
270 Hud. Riv. Railroad	58	120 do	117¾
100 do	b10 76⅜	200 do	b30 118
500 do	b60 76⅜	50 Ill. Cent R	s30 66
50 do	76⅞	450 do	67
10 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	8	100 do	s60 66¾
500 do	77⅛	100 do	s60 66¾
600 New-York Cen. R.	76¾	100 do	s60 66¾
100 do	76⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	63⅛
500 do	s10 76⅜	250 Gal. & Chic. R	s60 71⅜
820 do	76¾	do	b60 72
50 do	b30 76⅞	100 do	b60 72¾
400 do	b60 76⅞	400 do	s60 73
1760 do	76⅞	50 do	72½
50 do	s60 76⅜	100 do	72¾
250 do	s60 76⅜	150 do	b60 72⅝
50 do	s30 76⅜	125 Clev. & Toledo R	26
100 do	77	200 do	25⅞
600 do	b30 77	500 do	b60 26
100 do	b30 77	150 do	b30 28
200 Harlem Railroad	10⅜	200 do	25⅛
50 Harlem R. pref'd	37⅜	900 Chic & Rock Is. R	89¾
500 do	s10 37⅜	100 do	b60 89¾
200 do	s60 37⅜	50 do	b60 89¾
50 do	b30 38	102 do	89
50 Chi. B. & Q. R	86⅛	200 do	89⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '74	103	200 Mich. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	29
1,000 N. Y. State 5s	106	100 do	26¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¼	100 N. Y. Central R	76⅛
1,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	400 do	76⅝
5,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	85	100 do	b10 76¾
5,000 M. S. S. F. 8s	86	300 do	b3 76¾
4,500 Ill. Cen. R Bs.	86¾	100 do	b60 76¾
100 Harlem R. Pref	b7 37½	100 do	s30 76¾
200 do	37⅝	100 do	b30 76⅝
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	86	100 Ill. Central R	b60 67
10 do	b60 86	100 do	b30 68¾
50 do	b60 86¾	300 Gal. & Chi. R	b60 72
50 Reading Railroad	44⅝	100 do	s30 71⅞
100 do	b60 44	50 do	71¾
25 Mil. & Miss. R	4	100 Chicago & R. I. R	68¾
25 Mich. Cen. R	47¼	500 do	b90 69⅜
5 do	47	200 do	68¾

FRIDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

The Stock Exchange at the early Board, to-day, showed increased firmness. The State and Federal Stocks opened ¼ ℔ cent. above the advance of yesterday, and when the Share list was reached New-York Central started off at the closing bid of yesterday afternoon, 76¼, and rapidly advanced to 76¾@77 ℔ cent., under *bona fide* cash sales of 2,000 or 2,500 Shares, part said to be resales for a London firm who purchased on speculation in this Market in June. After the Board the price was lower, and the much-looked-for reaction in the General Market appeared, for the moment, to be impending. But at the Second Board there was again a stubborn firmness in the demand for Central, at 76¾@¾, and, although one or two of the Western Stocks manifested some weakness, the final tone of the Market was steady. We have seldom known the majority of the Brokers and Jobbers on the Street so completely at fault in reference to the probable turns in the Market, from day to day, as through the present week; whether in reference to the failures of the *Bear* operators, or the extent of support afforded by outside purchases made upon the substantial calculation of a large improvement in the Railway traffic of the country this Fall. It is the suggestion of some of the Commission Brokers that the easy condition of the Money Market through the month just closed, so different from the expectation of prudent and calmly judging merchants a month or two ago, as well as subversive of the theory of mere speculators for a fall in stocks and a large rise in the price of Money, is having a quiet but telling influence upon the purchases now making through the Stock Exchange. And this influence promises to be strengthened, from appearances, in the Discount and Bullion markets, through, at least, the early part of September, if not the whole month. On the other hand, it is argued that we seldom or ever have so large and sudden a rise without an immediate reaction of 2@3 ℔ cent., even though prices should as suddenly turn again and go higher than before. In the Western shares there was some irregularity in Michigan Guaranteed, on account of the report by telegraph of a strike among the laborers on the line, causing delay in the trains. The first sale was at 26, from which the fall was to 25¼, recovering in the afternoon to 26¼ ℔ cent., the same as Thursday afternoon. Michigan Central touched 48, and closed 47¼@½. Toledo was firm and ¼ ℔ cent. higher than yesterday afternoon. Galena also had a further advance to 72⅜, but fell back to 71⅝@¾. Rock Island opened steady, at 69¼ ℔ cent. in the morning, with sales of 1,500 shares, but was more freely offered in the afternoon, and after selling down to 68¼, closed 68½@¾ ℔ cent. Illinois Central brought 67 ℔ cent. cash again, but on the London quotations there was more done on seller's option, 60 days, at 66¼@¾@¾ ℔ cent. The Bonds of the Company are 88¾ ℔ cent. Reading comparatively steady, 44¼@44. Harlem Preferred, 37¾@37½. Hudson River 1 ℔ cent. higher. Panama ¾ ℔ cent. higher on the sales. The large additional advance on Pacific Mail, of yesterday, to 86@86½, was maintained until the afternoon, when 85½ was accepted. In Railway Bonds, the Erie Fourth Mortgage was sold down to 38@35 ℔ cent., under a peremptory order, said to be from the other side.

The Exchanges for the European mail to-morrow are steady, in terms, but not very active in demand; London, 110@110½; Paris, f 5.16¼@ f.5.15. The *Bremen*, for Southampton and Bremen, takes the mail, but no Specie. The sailing of the Cunard propeller is postponed until Wednesday. In Discounts, outside of Bank, we hear of a concession of 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum on some prime 30 @60 day acceptances, while indorsed bills, extending through January next, have been done as low as 7 ℔ cent. The Customs, to-day, are $163,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $16,000; disbursements, $291,000; balance, this afternoon $4,822,038. The balances to the credit of the Government in the several depositories of the country at the close of August were as follows:

	Amount on deposit	Drafts payable	Subject to draft
Treas'y of U. States	$380 096 99	$12,511 32	$267 585 67
Asst. Treas'y, Boston	212 000 00	70,133 64	161 946 36
Asst. Treas'y, N. York	1,634 548 48	590,604 82	1 043,943 66
Asst. Treas'y, Phila	4,171 19	2,266 71	1,904 48
Asst. Treas'y, Charls'n	36,929 41	17,558 74	19,393 67
Asst. Treas'y, N. Orl'ns	698,471 52	279,452 67	418,020 92
Asst. Treas'y, St. Louis	253,634 50	244,456 36	8,038 14
Asst. Treas'y, San F	565 985 73	1,154,836 78	....
Depository at Buffalo	2 885 38	339 65	2,346 73
Dep. at Baltimore	381,398 31	29,451 96	331,946 35
Dep at Richmond	11,377 74	3,027 70	8,350 04
Dep. at Norfolk	158,017 18	18,180 79	139,857 18
Dep. at Wilmington	12,708 05	8,033 35	4,671 71
Dep. at Savannah	9,120 80	4,837 21	4,283 59
Dep. at Mobile	37,600 51	13,717 26	23,883 25
Dep. at Nashville	3,719 12	204 87	3 514 25
Dep. at Cincinnati	2,574 08	79 57	2 492 49
Dep. at Pittsburgh	5 658 57	96 00	5 532 57
Dep. at Louisville	2 980 48	788 00	2,192 48
Dep. at Galveston	23,743 65	8,457 22	15,286 43
Dep. at Norfolk	1,559 80	....	1,559 82
Dep. at Cincinnati	9,497 81	97 60	9,400 21
Dep. at Cin-innati	20 39	....	20 39
Dep. at Little Rock	122 928 85	13 058 31	109 870 34
Dep. at Chicago	5,819 62	3,778 82	2 040 79
Dep. at Detroit	5 573 23	2,688 10	2 885 13
Dep. at Omaha City	14,256 60	8,746 52	5,310 08
Dep. at Oregon City	2,160 07	2,160 07	....
Dep. at Olympia ity	763 55	363 55	....
Dep. at Omaha City	12,854 03	5 580 65	8 273 38
Assay Office, N. Y	432 513 00	....	432,513 00
Mint of the U. S Phila	402,154 16	....	402,154 16
B'ch M. of U. S. Ch'l'st'n	32,000 00	....	32 000 00
B ch M. of U S. Dah'ga	27 950 03	....	27,950 03
B'ch M. of U. S. N. O	489 267 48	....	489,237 46
B'ch M. U. S. San F	500,000 00	....	500,000 00
Totals	6,394 338 10	2,494,429 39	4 488,759 76
Deduct overdraft			588 851 05
Balance			3,899,908 71
Add difference in transfers			223,000 00
Net amount subject to draft			4,122,908 71

The *Commercial Advertiser* has the following in reference to the Panama Company:

"Mr. HOADLEY, President of the Panama Railroad Company, who has just returned from his European visit, has just written a letter to Mr. COBDEN, Chairman of the Packets Contract Committee of the British House of Commons, on the subject of the superiority of the Panama route over every other for the postal service between Great Britain and the Australian colonies. In the course of this letter, Mr. HOADLEY gives the following interesting sketch of the Panama Road, its capabilities, and the business transacted since its completion in January, 1855:

The length of the railroad is 47½ miles, extending from the City of Aspinwall, (Colon,) the Atlantic terminus, to Panama, on the Pacific. It has been built in the most substantial manner, at a cost of eight millions of dollars (£1,600,000); and notwithstanding the character of the country through which it passes, and the excessive rains it is exposed to for several months in the year, has acquired a solidity and firmness fully equal to that of any similar work with which I am acquainted. Following the course of the Chagres river for the greater part of the first twenty-five miles, and crossing the Cordilleras at an elevation of only 253 feet above tide-water, no heavy grades are encountered, the greatest being one, for a short distance only, on the Pacific slope, of sixty feet to the mile. It therefore seems superfluous for me to add that the railroad is competent to perform any kind of service that can ever be required of it. This is fully evinced by the experience of the last four years. Not only have the ordinary descriptions of merchandise been constantly transported over the road, but also articles the coarsest and heaviest, such as coal, timber, guano, munitions of war, ores, heavy machinery, (in one instance a lighthouse,) whale oil, &c., together with every variety of Pacific produce, such as coffee, cocoa, indigo, cochineal, Peruvian bark, &c., &c.

The transit of the passenger trains connecting with the California steamers is made in three hours, the line being furnished with comfortable carriages, constructed with special reference to the character of the climate. The ordinary trains occupy about five hours in the transit, stopping at the several stations to discharge and receive passengers and freight. At Aspinwall there are four substantial and commodious wharves, where vess